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Mines Sink 4 More Ships; Basque Children Return; New Trust Indictments

The World's Day—At a Glance
Nov. 23, 1939

France Reports Sinking of Two U-Boats

On the sea mines destroyed four more vessels—a British destroyer, a British steamer, a Greek freighter, and a French fishing trawler. France announced that a single French torpedo boat had sunk two U-boats within a three-day period.

In the air, the success claimed by British and French pursuit planes Nov. 22 in bringing down eight German reconnaissance planes was followed by a day of minor activities, during which a single German plane set Paris air alarms in action, but dropped no bombs. The Germans acknowledged no losses and said they had shot down five French pursuit planes.

On the Western Front there was little sign of activity, except near Pirmasens, where Germans reported a brush between outposts.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 6 and 7.

Britain Sends 3,000 Basque Children Home

LONDON (AP)—The Government informed the House of Lords today that 3,000 Basque refugee children brought to England during the Spanish Civil War had been returned. Half of the 1,000 remaining are awaiting transportation. The others will stay in England because they have no homes.

U. S. Monopoly Indictments Reach Sand Groups

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department has announced that a Federal grand jury in New York has indicted a trade association, seven corporations, and 12 individuals engaged in the sand and gravel industry on charges of violating the Sherman Antitrust Act.

U. S. Bombers Start Flight Home From Brazil

NATAL, Brazil (AP)—Seven United States Army bombers winging their way homeward from a good-will flight to Brazil, landed here today from Rio de Janeiro.

Maj. Gen. Delos Emmons, in command of the flight, planned to take off Nov. 24 for Maracaibo, Venezuela, on the second leg. Ten Brazilian Army officers, members of a mission which will study United States defense methods, are passengers.

Legion Head Urges Drive to Guard Democracy

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Raymond J. Kelly, American Legion National Commander, said today "there is a positive need for all organizations interested in preserving the fundamentals of the American way of life to join together in a co-ordinated effort to protect our institutions as a free people." He spoke at the annual conference of the Legion's National Executive Committee.

1,000,000-Barrel Oil Sale to Soviet Sought

NEW YORK (AP)—J. Paul Getty, Los Angeles oil man, returned here today after attempting to negotiate with Soviet Russian buyers in Berlin for the sale of 1,000,000 barrels of California oil to be used in Siberia.

Mussolini Summons Fascist Grand Council

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini today summoned the Fascist Grand Council to meet Dec. 7. There was no immediate indication whether Italy's highest policy-forming body had been called to consider the international situation or internal problems.

Foreign observers expressed a belief that Il Duce probably would lay war problems before the Council. The conflict is affecting the country's trade, maritime traffic, finances, industry, and economic situation.

Bar Group Asks Exemption of Food as Contraband

NEW YORK (AP)—An American Bar Association committee today suggested that foodstuffs for civilians be exempted from contraband lists and that vessels loaded only with food supplies be immune from attack and seizure.

The plan was suggested in a majority report by the Association's Committee on Law protecting Americans and their property in foreign countries and on the high seas.

A. F. of L. Asks U. S. to State 'Trust' Policy

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Federation of Labor, disturbed by Government prosecution of labor unions under antitrust laws, has asked Attorney General Murphy for a "frank statement" of policy.

Administration is challenged by A. F. of L.: Intimate Message From Washington: Page 1.

Maine Towns Near Canada Have Triple Thanksgiving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALAIS, Maine, Nov. 23—While a number of states plan to enjoy two Thanksgivings this year this section of the Canadian-American border will go them one better. It already has celebrated one—the Canadian Thanksgiving which is observed on the first Monday in October. The second, which will be a holiday for all employees of the United States Government, falls today, and the third, Maine's official Thanksgiving, on Thursday, Nov. 30.

Local residents can take their choice, though some will observe at least two of the three.

The Canadian and American communities along this section of the border are closely knit together by ties of blood and friendship. Calais on the American side, and St. Stephen and Milltown on the Canadian side are virtually one.

Their water supply and their hydro-electric power come from common sources. Their fire companies answer each other's calls. They often celebrate their holidays together. Thus it is quite possible that families with ties on both sides of the border have already eaten one Thanksgiving dinner on the Canadian side of the line and that they may eat two more on the American side.

Yehudi Menuhin Tour Cancelled by the War

DETROIT (AP)—Yehudi Menuhin disclosed Nov. 22 he had cancelled a world tour because the Departmentment of State has invalidated his passport in view of the European war.

The young violinist, arriving here for a recital, did not seem particularly disappointed.

Jefferson's Third-Term Letter in G. O. P. Hands

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles J. Whalen, described as a "prominent Chicago resident of the Republican Party," purchased from the William Randolph Hearst collection Nov. 22 a signed letter in which Thomas Jefferson declined a third term as President. The letter, written by Jefferson on Jan. 10, 1808, brought $775 at an auction. An agent made the bid for Mr. Whalen.

Army's Highest Award In Peace for 3 Cadets

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—The Soldier's Medal, highest peacetime award of the United States Army, will be presented to three West point cadets Nov. 25 for heroism in a boating accident last May 28.

The trio are Charles S. Brice, Jr., of Spartansburg, S. C.; William N. Holm, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Victor S. Zienowicz, of Ludlow, Vt.

The World At Your Fireside
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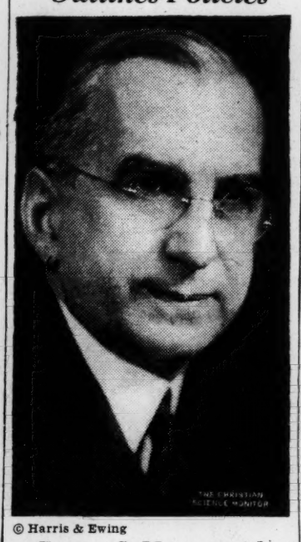

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George S. Messersmith
Assistant Secretary of State, who addressed N. E. Governors.

Grange Balks At State Hand Over Medicine

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 23—Opposition to socialized medicine was voted by the National Grange at its annual convention here yesterday. This is the first time this organization of nearly 1,000,000 farm people has gone on record as opposed to the fundamentals of the Wagner health bill pending in Congress, although some of its leaders previously have opposed it publicly and forcibly. Voluntary co-operative plans for medical care, however, the resolution made plain, are not opposed.

The resolution adopted here was broad in its wording and did not refer specifically to the Wagner bill, although its sponsors explained that it was aimed against that measure. It read as follows:

We oppose any form of socialized medicine which would be administered by any branch of government, regardless of the co-operation or interest of those for whom the service was provided. This is not opposition or condemnation of co-operative efforts for providing medical care by the people themselves.

Approved Without Debate

The resolution was approved by the delegates without debate. Fred Brenckman, legislative representative of the Grange, said, when interviewed, that he regarded the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Grange never without Bible: Page 5.

U. S. Foreign Policy Told To N. E. Governors

Messersmith asserts refusal to recognize Japanese invasion of China will continue.

The United States will continue to refuse to recognize Japan's invasion of China, George S. Messersmith, Assistant Secretary of State, implied today in a prepared address delivered in Boston.

This Country will recognize only those settlements of affairs in the Far East "achieved by due process of international law," Mr. Messersmith declared at the 15th conference of the New England Council.

In addresses also delivered this afternoon, the New England Governors called for a revival of New England's traditional commerce on the seas, particularly with Latin America; emphasized the rise of a new day for the New England farmer; cited the benefits brought to Rhode Island under New England's most modern civil service program; and learned of accomplishments in Connecticut under a job training program for unskilled youths.

Revival of N. E. Trade

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall urged revival of New England trade, citing temporary improvements created by affects of the war in Europe while Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont told the Council the day of co-operation among New England farmers has arrived and while the farmer for a generation was told his hereditary enemy was the labor union, "he now recognizes the inter-dependence of labor, agriculture and industry."

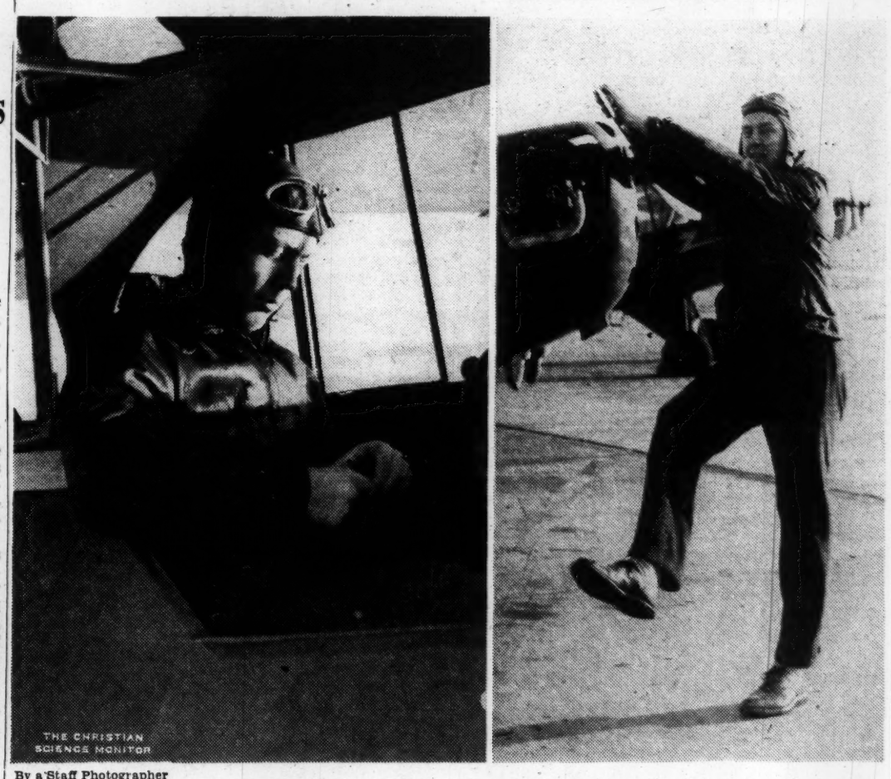
Due consideration of "American rights and interests" in accordance with treaty provisions "rather than by unilateral action on the part of any one power" must be made in any resolution of "the situation in that region of the world," asserted Mr. Messersmith.

He announced seven "cardinal" points of American foreign policy:

1. It is the earnest desire of our Government to remain at peace.
2. It is our hope peace will be restored on other continents.
3. We are determined . . . to keep the Western Hemisphere neutral . . . and to give . . . practical effect . . . to the Good Neighbor policy.
4. Where practicable we shall seek to promote sound international economic relationships.
5. With strict regard to American interests we shall seek . . . the establishment of condi-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

The 'Dawn Patrol' Takes to the Air



By a Staff Photographer

Eric G. Cleveland in Initial Flight

Northeastern University student wins first honor in New England as he is seen at left in cockpit while the propeller is being spun at right. The East Boston Airport is the scene of the flight.

Northeastern student first to take air in "Dawn Patrol": Page 13.

Polish 'State' Rules Chateau in France

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 23—Re-establishment of the Polish State in miniature was completed today with the departure here of the remaining members of the exiled Polish Government to take up residence in the historic French City of Angers, a few hours from Paris.

The new Polish "State," with extraterritoriality rights, is only about a mile in length, but it boasts all the accoutrements of a full-fledged Government.

An eighteenth-century château houses the exiled Polish President, Wladislaw Raczkiewicz, and around him in the extensive grounds of his estate is housed the Cabinet of the recently appointed Polish Premier, Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, and other Polish Government officials.

Diplomatic Relations

Diplomatic relations are being carried on through customary legations and embassies to be found in any state capital. Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., handles relations for the United States in another historic French castle, while the French and British Ambassadors have taken up residence near by.

To complete the picture, the new Government is engaged in making its own laws and has formed its own army, for which 70,000 have already volunteered and which will fight at the Western Front as a separate organization.

Steps to preserve the closest contact between French military authorities and the new Polish Government in Angers are to be taken by Premier Sikorski, who is a prominent military figure uncompromised by the swift defeat of the Polish armies in September.

Denied Appointment

General Sikorski, former War Minister, had long been in political disfavor, and although he was living in Poland at the outbreak of the war he vainly appealed for a military appointment. He had resided in Paris, especially during recent years and had published a book entitled "modern war" with a preface by Marshal Henri Petain, who is now French ambassador to Spain. It is no secret that General Sikorski opposed the foreign policy of former Foreign Minister Joseph Beck, which he feared would lead Poland to disaster because of its tendency to flirt with Germany. But the appointment of General Sikorski as Premier of the exiled Polish Government under present circumstances is considered favorable in that among Polish present military leaders he most favored a liberal policy toward national

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Administration Is Challenged By A. F. of L.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—The powerful American Federation of Labor has served a veiled but none-the-less pointed warning on the New Deal to go easy in its prosecution of labor unions in the Justice Department's nation-wide campaign against high costs in the construction industry.

On Monday, Thurman Arnold, head of the anti-trust division, in a letter to the Indianapolis Central Labor Union, cited five labor practices which he declared were "unquestionable violations of the Anti-Trust Law."

William Green, head of the A. F. of L., in a letter to Frank Murphy, Attorney General, now challenges the right of the Administration to proceed against unions under the Anti-Trust Law. Speaking for his membership of 4,000,000 workers, Mr. Green implies the issue may be one on which his faction of organized labor will fight the New Deal.

"It seems inconceivable to me," he declared at the end of his message, "that an Administration notable for its friendliness to labor should adopt a retrogressive policy advocated hitherto only by the most reactionary enemies of labor."

Washington Gasps

The temerity of the Justice Department in challenging the Federation in its compactly controlled field of the building trades is still making Washington gasp. The A. F. of L. draws one of its largest sources of income from the construction trades. They make up a dues-paying core which is roughly

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Intimate Message from Washington

Labor Must Share Responsibilities as Well as Employer, and Arnold Statement Opens Up Wide New Prospect

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Bill White is a small contractor in a Midwestern city. The other day he ordered from the factory half a dozen kitchen cabinets to install in an apartment house he was building. When they arrived the construction gang struck. They said the kitchen cabinets were already painted. Painting the kitchen cabinets should have been the job of the local painters, they declare, and not done at the factory. Mr. White got over the difficulty by paying the union the difference in cost between the unpainted and the painted kitchen cabinets.

Tom Jones is another contractor, this time a man operating on a bigger scale. He is unable to get the saving and efficiency of ready mixed concrete because the pressure of a building trade union has obtained a local ordinance forbidding the use of the mixers that stir the cement on the way to the job. Old-fashioned methods of mixing at the site of the operation is necessary in Tom's case. Of course the cost is that much higher.

Here is another instance: At the World's Fair expensive electrical work had to be duplicated at foreign exhibits (and some local ones) because the electric machinery came already set up. The local electrical trades wanted a hand in the matter, and were powerful enough to get their way. The foreign exhibitors protested. Local manufacturers did not protest, or at any rate not very vociferously, because they were used to the frequently arbitrary ways of the building trade unions.

Government Takes a Hand

Now the Government has entered the fray. Thurman Arnold, ardent New Deal head of the anti-trust division, is engaged in a coast-to-coast reform action in the construction industry and has had the hardihood to include labor in his attack. William Hutcheson, President of the Carpenters Union, whose 300,000 paid memberships make up one of the strongest elements in the American Federation of Labor, is under indictment. In Washington a grand jury intervened sharply in a jurisdictional strike that had dragged on between teamsters and operating engineers over who should drive cement mixers. (Some contractors elsewhere have been forced to conciliate rival labor groups by hiring a member of a local Teamsters' Union to do nothing but sit on a cement mixer as it enters the city.) In Washington the grand jury called the jurisdictional strike that developed an "unlawful conspiracy to restrain trade."

It takes a good deal of hardihood to attack this labor aspect of the badly organized construction industry. The A. F. of L. at its recent convention chided the Government or its proposed intervention. This week Mr. Arnold defined still further what he proposes to do in the construction labor field. And immediately, from New York, the Workers' Defense League rushed to denounce Mr. Arnold and to pledge its assistance to the Indianapolis Central Labor Union, where the issue just now is joined.

As a matter of fact, the Arnold statement may have far-reaching effects in a broader field—the question of revising the Wagner Act. This act laid down a set of "oppressive" actions which employers were forbidden to commit. Now, Mr. Arnold's statement of policy (issued this Monday) lists "unreasonable restraints" forbidden to labor unions. There has been considerable talk about amending the Labor Act. Mr. Arnold's list seems like one that might be added conveniently to counterbalance a measure that is widely charged with leaning to the side of labor.

The Wagner Act lists five main "oppressive" categories which are forbidden to employers. Mr. Arnold now lists five "unreasonable restraints" that are forbidden to labor. Let us set them down, for joint examination.

Mr. Arnold would bar trade unions from the following "unquestionable violations of the Sherman Act" designed respectively to—

1. Prevent the use of cheaper material, improved equipment or more efficient methods.
2. Compel the hiring of useless and unnecessary labor.
3. Enforce systems of graft and extortion by racketeers, masked as labor leaders.
4. Enforce illegally fixed prices.
5. Destroy an established and legitimate system of collective bargaining.

Can Curbs Be Equalized

Mr. Arnold cites examples of each one of these illegal restraints. It is hard to see how unions can make a case for any one of these practices.

And now, here is the list of five main employer "interferences, restraints and coercions," banned by the Wagner Act. Taken in their separate context it is hard to see how a rational case can be made for any of these practices either.

1. Interfering in the rights of workers to bargain collectively.
2. Dominating a labor union, to set up a company union.
3. Discriminating against workers because of union membership.
4. Discharging or discriminating against a worker because he has filed charges under the Act.
5. Refusing to bargain collectively.

Most persons will agree that each of these sets of offensive quintuplets should be banished from labor-capital relationships. Of course, putting Government into the business of banishing them is a far-reaching and important matter. But if the Government is to enforce the one set it is hard to make out an argument for not enforcing the other set. Perhaps in this statement on the construction industry, Thurman Arnold has formulated the long-sought amendments to the Labor Act that will "equalize" it.

Richard L. Strout

British Parliament Prorogued; King Says Liberty Is War Aim

LONDON, Nov. 23, (AP)—King George VI prorogued Parliament today.

A new session is scheduled to open Nov. 28 with a full dress debate on all aspects of the war.

The King's statement ending the present session declared the war with Germany was being fought to preserve the birthright of liberty.

He called the invasion of Poland "a challenge which we could not have declined without dishonor to ourselves and without peril to the cause of freedom and the progress of mankind."

No Material Gain

The King's statement, read to the members, said that despite efforts of Britain to preserve peace, "Germany, in violation of her solemn undertakings, wantonly invaded Poland."

Of Britain's aims he said, "we seek no material gain. Liberty and free institutions are our birthright, which we, like our forefathers, are resolved to preserve."

The King thanked Parliament for "prompt and ungrudging" acceptance of heavy financial burdens which he said "has deeply impressed the world and demonstrates the unflinching determination of my people to make every sacrifice for victory."

The King's statement was read by Lord Caldecote, the Lord Chancellor.

No Union Now

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain earlier told a questioner in the House of Commons that this was not the time to consider offering to let other countries join the British Empire as a part of war reconstruction.

The Government, he told the Opposition Liberal, Mr. Geoffrey Mander, "see no advantage in considering the possibility suggested in the question unless and until it arises in practical form."

An order in Council formally instituting Britain's campaign to throttle German exports probably will be issued early next week, authoritative British sources said. It was expected neutrals would be advised by notes on the new pnase of Allied economic warfare.

As the British Government prepared to clamp down the retaliatory embargo, a spokesman announced that neutral traders would receive "the most sympathetic consideration possible."

He said the sole aim of the reprisal was to drive German products off the high seas and thereby deprive Germany of foreign exchange.

Hague Protests

THE HAGUE, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Netherlands Government announced today it had protested strongly to Great Britain against its decision to seize German exports on neutral ships.

The Netherlands envoy to London was said to have told the British Government that the measure, although directed against Germany, would strike heavily against neutral countries which carry goods.

Netherlands staggered by new Allied blockade: Page 6.

New England Backs United Traffic Plan

System of express roads linking six States wins support of Governors at Boston meeting.

At the annual conference of the New England Council today in the Hotel Statler, the six New England Governors went on record as indorsing the efforts of their State Highway Departments to institute joint action for highway planning and the linking together of the six States by express roads of comparable quality. They agreed to encourage these efforts in every possible way during the next few years.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A picture of Boston traffic, which on one recent, quick count throughout the central shopping districts revealed, 1,792 illegally parked automobiles, was drawn today by Burton L. Marsh, Director of the Department of Safety Engineering of the American Automobile Association, here to confer with traffic experts on the possibilities of launching Boston over the threshold of a modern era of expanding traffic relief.

Arriving at the South Station early this morning, the Washington traffic authority spent his first few hours here trying to get through the traffic jams on Washington, Tremont and Boylston Streets, lunched at the Hotel Statler with members of the Boston Automobile Club and then conferred with local traffic authorities of City and State, most of whom are finding traffic congestion linked in some way with almost every fiscal problem facing the Hub City.

With him, Mr. Marsh brought a study completed by A. A. A. engineers of the retarding influence of traffic congestion upon property values in this city, showing that these values dropped some 30 per cent in the last 10 years as private residents moved into the more accessible suburban districts to do their shopping, and industry looked more and more longingly into the open parking facilities readily available on the outskirts of Boston proper.

Lack of accessibility will never keep motorists from trying to get into Boston, he pointed out, in an interview preceding the traffic conference today, but it will establish worse conditions than those now existing. In other words, he said, the streets are not getting any bigger while the numbers of automobiles trying to get into these streets during rush hours have risen in the last 10 years from 22.5 per cent of the total influx to 33.5 per cent.

Cites Parking Problem

With only 7,800 legal in-the-street parking spaces in the central shopping districts, Mr. Marsh pointed out that it was found on one count that there were enough cars in downtown Boston at 9 a. m. to fill all these places. At noon, there were 14,000 automobiles in the district and not once during a 17-hour check did the total fall below 11,000.

Revealed for the first time today by Mr. Marsh, the A. A. A. study showed that out of a total of 251,401 persons entering and leaving the central area between 7 and 9:30 a. m., 33.5 per cent came by private auto of taxicab, classed as private transportation. This total was 8 per cent less in the aggregate than in 1927, indicating to Mr. Marsh that downtown business is not as attractive to customers as it was 10 to 12 years ago.

On the 17-hour count from 7 a. m. to midnight, 60 per cent of the persons entering and leaving Boston did so by private automobile. In 1927, some 1,656,953 persons entered or left the central district in a single day as compared with 1,542,146 for a similar count in 1938. Of these, 182,940 came by steam train in 1927, compared with 85,448 in 1938. The comparative figures for automobile transportation for the same years were 488,458 in 1938 against 332,770 in 1927.

Looking Ahead

Mr. Marsh intimated that no one could expect to wave a magic wand over the traffic situation and expect to see the cars drop into smooth-rolling streams of orderly traffic. Finances will not justify a steamroller attack upon traffic problems. At the same time, he realized that Boston in facing its problems of debt by curtailing all possible expenses at this time, is taking the first step toward the orderly erasure of its traffic jams.

"While Boston is not spending money for traffic relief," he said, "it is a logical time to sit down and map out a program of wise expenditures, so that when the time comes to tackle traffic congestion in earnest, Boston will have a concrete plan of action to be carried out on a co-ordinated, united front."

The traffic facts are obviously of vital significance, said Mr. Marsh, to a city in which property values, according to recent estimates, have dropped off 30 per cent in the last 10 years.

Traffic survey picture: Page 14.

When Thanksgiving Came in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—While the Nation is discussing whether Thanksgiving Day can best be observed early or late, or 365 days throughout the year, an old historical record here reveals a special proclamation for a Thanksgiving Day held in July, and on a Wednesday in 1674. It is one of the items of an exhibit at the New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, which commemorates the 135th anniversary of the founding of the Society.

The exhibit, which abounds in many carefully preserved documents, pamphlets, pictures, and other items reminiscent of New York and early American history, will continue through Feb. 25.

The original Proclamation, written in brown ink on buff paper, is in Netherlandic. It is dated June 30, 1674, and is addressed to the "Worthy, Dear and Faithful," being a message from the Governor-General and Councillors of New Netherlands at the time of New York's coming under English rule.

Gratitude Expressed

Gratitude is to be expressed, according to the translation placed side by side with the original, for having been divinely favored "not only with peaceful times and renewal of a previous union and alliance with the Crown of England, but that which is to be esteemed above everything else, the continuing of pure religion."

In this same connection, the exhibit is showing the original Commission from King Charles II to Edmund Andros, dated July 24, 1674, to "receive New York from the Dutch under the Treaty of Westminster."

The exhibit features some of the rarer titles from its collections of 40,000 pamphlets and 3,000 books covering the years from 1164 to 1800. Every known issue of every New York City newspaper from 1726 through the American Revolution has been preserved by the Society either as it first appeared or in photostatic form. Among these is a copy of the oldest newspaper of this city, "The New York Gazette."

In addition, the Society is showing a number of its 10,000 broadsides, chiefly from the 18th and 19th centuries, which throw light on public affairs of the day.

Freeing New York Slaves

One section of the exhibit deals with the freeing of slaves in New York State, In this display is a silver pitcher presented to Joseph Curtis in 1817 by the Manumission Society of the State of New York, as a testimonial of his efforts and success in obtaining passage of the Manumission Act, emancipating all slaves in the State of New York.

Original letters by Washington, Lincoln, and General Grant are on view. The letter from General Grant is addressed to Gen. Robert E. Lee and sets forth the terms of surrender as of April 9, 1865.

One of the broadsides records President Lincoln's farewell to his old neighbors in Springfield, Ill., at the time of his leaving there for Washington for the inauguration. In this message, Lincoln says: "To this people I owe all that I am," adding a characteristic expression of his faith in Deity.

"On the same Almighty Being," he says after a reference to the devout principles of George Washington, "I place my reliance for support and I hope that you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain."

"Glorious News"

Another broadside with the heading, "Joy to America," reports the repealing of the Stamp Act in what is called "most glorious news" sent by express from Boston to New York.

The first American guide book and first American street directory, including the names of towns and counties and a manual of the streets of early Boston, is shown. The first city directory of New York, published in 1786, when the population was under 50,000, is placed in juxtaposition with the directory of today. The first directory is a pocket pamphlet containing the names of citizens, Oliver Vanderbilt being listed as a shoemaker and Roosevelt & Son as sugar refiners.

'First Table' Sits in 25 States But U. S. United in Peace Hope

By the Associated Press

Families in 25 states sat down today at the "first table" of the Nation's dual Thanksgiving, joining in President Roosevelt's expressed hope that the world soon will be at peace.

The "second table" will not be served until next Thursday, in States whose Governors declined to follow the President's decision to advance the holiday a week.

Despite the confusion over the date, there was unanimity in pulpits and in quiet households in echoing Mr. Roosevelt's proclamation:

"Let us give thanks to the Ruler of the Universe . . . for the hope that lives within us of the coming of the day when peace and the productive activities of peace shall reign on every continent."

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt led today's celebrants. As usual, Mr. Roosevelt will carve a big turkey tonight at Warm Springs, Ga.

But it's just another Thursday in Plymouth, Mass., where the first Thanksgiving was held. Residents of Plymouth will celebrate next week, along with the whole of New England.

Three states—Colorado, Texas and Mississippi—got around the argument over dates by assigning two Thanksgiving Days. Mayors of several cities did the same thing. Mayor C. D. White of Atlantic City, N. J., in proclaiming two holidays, said last night:

"Tomorrow shall be celebrated by the city as 'Franksgiving,' in honor of our President, and next Thursday shall be celebrated as Thanksgiving."

Mayor B. A. Toliver of Pecos, Texas, merely left the date in his proclamation blank, so that residents could make their own choice.

In Washington, with the President and several members of his Cabinet absent, the holiday was observed with church services and family dinners just as it was in half the country. Government offices were closed.

The ranking Republican in the capital, Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, the minority leader, ordered a turkey dinner with relatives at a hotel. Asked if the Senator would observe Nov. 30, a secretary said, "we hope he will."

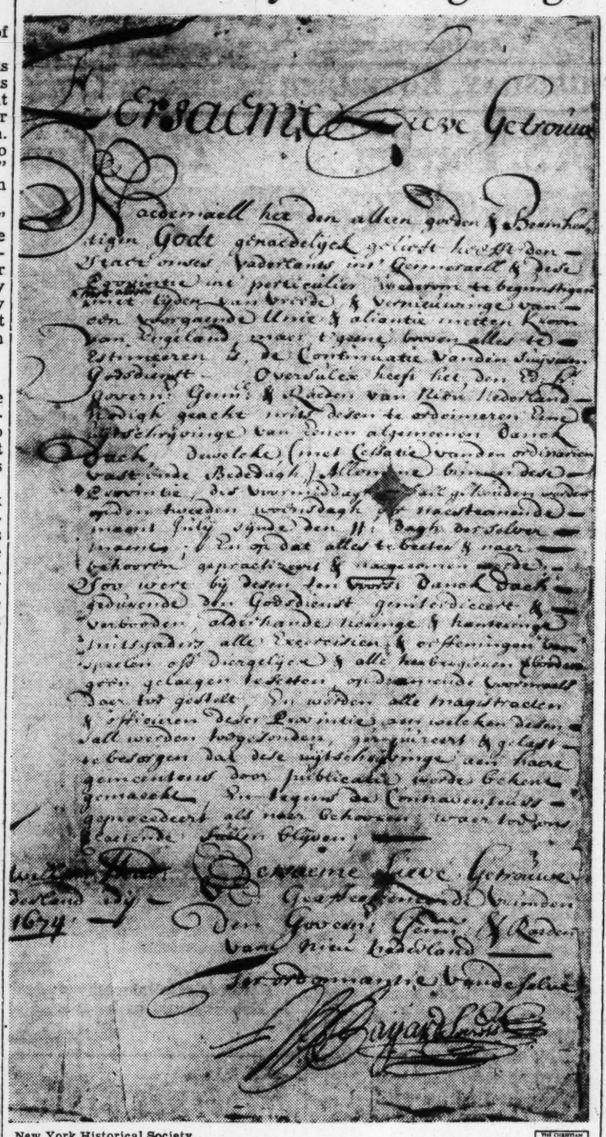
Thanksgiving usually is a big day for football fans, but today's gridiron fare was slim, for schedules are made months and even years in advance and can't be easily revised. The second Thanksgiving will find a larger number of end-of-season games.

With the close of the first holiday, Christmas shopping will begin tomorrow. That was the reason President Roosevelt moved up the date—to boom Yuletide buying through a longer season.

Portugal Orders U. S. Bombing Planes

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—The official Gazette Nov. 22 published a decree authorizing the purchase in the United States of 12 two-motored bombing planes for the Portuguese Navy at a cost of $75,000 each. Two naval officers recently flew by clipper to the United States to inspect airplane factories.

A Summery Thanksgiving



New York Historical Society

Thanksgiving Proclamation, June 30, 1674

This proclamation was issued setting aside a special day of Thanksgiving at the time the New Netherlands came under British rule. The English translation follows:

WORTHY, DEAR, FAITHFUL,

Whereas it has graciously pleased the only good and kind God again to favor the State, our fatherland, in general and this province in particular, not only with peaceful times and renewal of a previous union and alliance with the crown of England, but that which is to be esteemed above everything else, the continuance of the pure religion, Therefore the Hon. Lord Governor General and Councillors of New Netherland have deemed it necessary by these presents to order the observance of a general day of thanksgiving which (with the cessation of the ordinary day of fasting and prayer) shall be generally observed within this province in the forenoon, on the second Wednesday of the next ensuing month of July, being the 11th day of the said month; And that everything may be the better and more properly practiced and observed at the religious services on the said day of thanksgiving, it is by these presents forbidden to transact any business or carry on trade, or play any games or the like exercises, and all innkeepers are forbidden from selling drinks upon the penalty prior to this enacted for the same. And all magistrates and officers in the province to whom this present shall be sent are required and ordered that this missive shall be made known to their communities by publication, and to proceed against those contravening as is meet. Trusting in this, we remain,

Worthy, dear, faithful,

Your affectionate friends the Governor General and Councillors of New Netherland

By order of the same,
N. BAYARD, Secretary

Fort William Henry in New Netherland,
June 30, 1674

Uncle Sam to Train His Soldiers For Efficiency in Civilian Life

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—American soldiers soon will have the opportunity to become proficient in many of the most important civilian occupations through an Army training program that will employ civilian teachers, it was announced through headquarters of the United States Army's Second Corps Area at Governors Island here today.

The purpose of the new program, which is authorized through an amendment to the National Defense Act, is so to train soldiers during their three years in the Army that they will be able to fit easily into civilian life upon the expiration of their term in service. Agricultural, vocational, mechanical, industrial, commercial and general business subjects will be among those included in the program.

In the past, the Army has provided training in such subjects as specifically touched its conduct in times of peace and war, but with the exception of a short time after the World War this is the first time it has definitely attempted to fit soldiers for successful civilian life. It is felt that this is particularly important at this time, since a large number of young men are flocking to the Colors under the present military enlargement program.

Although officials at Governors Island were unable to say just how many civilian teachers would be employed throughout the country or how large the new program would be, it was stressed that the War Department order emphasized the necessity of training for the future. It also was held that the additional training will increase military efficiency.

Princeton Closed To Browder Speech

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Princeton University joined Harvard in denying to Earl Browder, Communist Party General Secretary in the United States, the right to speak on its campus while under indictment.

The American Whig-Cliosophic Society, Princeton political and debating group, voted Nov. 16 to invite him to appear here, saying "his civil liberties have been suppressed." The Society's action was precipitated by Harvard's refusal to permit him to speak there.

But an "official spokesman" for Princeton—otherwise anonymous, made this announcement Nov. 22:

"Princeton University has declined to approve an application by the American Whig-Cliosophic Society for permission to sponsor a speech on the campus by Mr. Earl Browder.

"In accordance with its traditions of academic freedom and free speech, Princeton has from time to time permitted the appearance of representatives of all major political beliefs. Mr. Browder himself spoke here only two years ago.

"At present, however, Mr. Browder is under indictment for a criminal offense against the law of the United States. In these circumstances, the privilege of speaking on the Princeton campus is denied to him at this time."

Browder is charged with obtaining a passport under an alias. His previous appearance here was under the auspices of the Society which sought to invite him again.

Streets Are Still Free Men's Forum

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—The ancient right of pamphleteering, which seems only in appearance to be outmoded in these days of radio, has been emphatically reasserted by the Supreme Court in a decision which joins a notable series of dicta upholding various civil liberties.

"The streets," said the Court yesterday in an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Roberts, "are natural and proper places for the dissemination of information and opinion."

This simple phrase has an Old World ring about it; it also reminds one that even if the highly mechanized methods of stirring up opinion should be controlled or debauched, there still remains the forum of free men of all times—the streets!

In declaring invalid various city ordinances against distribution of handbills, which had been upheld in the lower courts, a seven-justice majority of the Supreme Court kept flying high the flag of individual liberty. The four Roosevelt appointees to the Court were united on this issue, and were joined by the so-called mid-road justices—the Chief Justice and Associate Justices Roberts and Stone. Mr. Justice McReynolds alone dissented, although the late Mr. Justice Butler had taken no part in the case.

Recalls Wire-Tapping Case

The McReynolds dissent—it was simply stated that he felt the judgment of the lower courts upholding the handbill ordinances should have been affirmed—parallels his dissent against the Court's seven-justice majority in banning wire-tapping by law-enforcement officials. In that case, decided on March 28, 1938, a minority composed of Mr. Justice McReynolds and Mr. Justice Sutherland defended wire-tapping, while the majority thought it infringed upon the privacy rights of the individual.

The viewpoint of the Court's more conservative justices on these and other civil liberties cases serves to support the contention of those who have claimed that these justices' defense of individual rights extended more to property than to civil rights. It is often assumed, for instance, that the conservative justices were against the extension of governmental power.

An Odd Parallel

Yet in the wire-tapping case they favored use of Federal power to interrupt private communication through the means of wire-tapping, and in the handbill cases they upheld local power to pass ordinances setting up a censorship over the content of matter to be distributed. In other cases—those involving the due process clause, the interstate commerce clause, and such matters—the more conservative justices have taken position against the existence of various governmental powers.

The Court yesterday condemned "the power of a police officer to determine, as a censor, what literature may be distributed from house to house and who may distribute it." In some of the invalidated ordinances, Mr. Justice Roberts said, "the applicant must undergo a burdensome and inquisitorial examination, including photographing and finger-printing. In the end, his liberty to communicate with the residents of the town at their homes depends upon the exercise of the officer's discretion."

Britain Holds to League As Possible Peace Basis

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 23—Indications that the British Government regards the League of Nations as the likely machinery for constructing a new European order and ultimately a new world order after the war and that it does not entirely dismiss the possibility of the League Assembly playing a major role even in the present war, are seen in the Parliamentary statement by the Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Richard A. Butler.

It should be remembered in this connection that the British Cabinet has at least three outstanding supporters of the League in Viscount Halifax, Mr. Anthony Eden, and Mr. Winston Churchill. In the House of Commons debate Nov. 21, Mr. Butler gave the impression that the Government, though a party to the postponement of the December meeting of the League, has no wish that the League should be put in cold storage till the end of hostilities.

Statement to League Asked

The debate developed from the question of Mr. Geoffrey le Mesurier Mander of the liberal opposition demanding an explanation of the postponement of the Geneva meeting and urging the Government to send Lord Halifax or Mr. Eden to state to the League Assembly the international purposes for which Britain went to war.

The points of Mr. Mander's speech were:

Frist, it was always intended the League should function during war; second, considerable possibilities for the functioning of the League still exist; third, if Britain gave the lead in restoring League procedure, despite the great difficulties in the present situation, other countries would follow this lead.

Mr. Butler assured the Commons that the Government had the future of the League at heart.

"We realize, perhaps more than anyone else, that we who are engaged as a country in this tremendous fight must not put the League from our thoughts at this critical moment," he said.

Reminder of Aims

He recalled Lord Halifax's letter to the League at the beginning of the war stating the "principles" for which Britain was fighting were the same as those for which the League was founded. "In the League," Mr. Butler said, "we have before us a reminder of international co-operation to which in one form or another we must return if our civilization is to be maintained."

Regarding postponement of the Assembly and Council meetings, Mr. Butler pointed out how difficult would be the position of neutrals who were faithful members of the League, such as Switzerland, if the Assembly were held now.

One of the difficulties which Mr. Butler did not specifically refer to is that before the Assembly sits there has to be a credentials committee to decide the right of different nations to be represented. Under the present ruling Mr. Ivan Maisky, Russia's Ambassador to Great Britain, would have to preside over this committee, and his problem in assessing the credentials of Polish, Czech, and Albanian representatives, for instance, is enough to illustrate the difficulties in the way of the Assembly meeting.

Nevertheless, Mr. Butler indicated the Government refuses to admit such barriers will continue to be insurmountable throughout the war when he said regarding a future meeting of the Council and Assembly, "I cannot give any date but I trust it may be before the end of the war. It is our wish the League should remain in being and if it is to remain in being its organs must meet and function in the proper manner."

Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Labor Member, said the decision to postpone the Assembly was better than the idea, which he regretted was prevalent, of a "neutralized League" which would not be allowed to discuss the war. He urged the Government to substantiate the sincerity of its war purpose by pressing for an increase of the League's economic and social work.

He asked the formation by the Assembly of a central committee as advocated by the Bruce Committee to formulate an international plan to deal with the "most serious economic crisis the modern world has ever known," which he said might follow the war.

By preparing the plan now, he claimed, the work would be doubly valuable for a peace conference. He suggested United States cooperation might be obtained in this activity and cited a letter of Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, to the League Secretary General as quoted in the Bruce Committee report to the effect that the League had been responsible to a greater extent than any other organization in history for progress in "fields of humanitarian and scientific endeavor."

Study of Plan Promised

Mr. Butler agreed the League might do more work in the economic and social spheres in the future, and he promised the Government would give very serious consideration to the suggestion of a central committee to prepare a plan to curb a post-war slump.

Regarding the League's budget, Mr. Butler said the British Government was continuing its support and he trusted the other governments would maintain their subscriptions on the same scale.

Work of the International Labor Office, Mr. Butler reminded the Commons, was proceeding and the British Government was sending an observer to the forthcoming regional conference at Havana.

Britain Sets Aside Naval Treaty Limits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva, Nov. 23

Naval treaties to which Great Britain is a party have been formally set aside for an unspecified time.

The British Government has notified the League of Nations that the London treaties of 1938, 1937, and 1936, which limited tonnage and construction, have been set aside.

The three treaties involve the United States, Germany, France, Italy, Russia, and Poland, in addition to Great Britain.

Uncle Sam's 'Volunteers' Test Various Kinds of Razor Blades

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Morning shaves have become official for a small group of Bureau of Standards employees, who are voluntarily experimenting with razor blades for Uncle Sam.

Users of old-fashioned straight-razors and new-fangled electric ones are automatically excused from the homework since it is the keenness of blades used in safety razors the Bureau is particularly interested in at the present time.

The practical shaving tests are being made at the request of the Federal Trade Commission to ascertain the validity of a manufacturer's advertising claim that certain care between shaves will make that particular blade last longer than others. The official shavers are comparing that brand's length of life under the recommended procedure, with other blades given normal care.

At the same time, the Bureau is making laboratory tests to determine the character of steel used in various razors, its reaction to heat, and to grinding and honing processes.

The Government is chiefly interested in razor blades because millions are purchased annually for the War and Navy Departments and the Veterans' Administration.

Since it is the Bureau's custom not to reveal its findings as to the best makes of products, little benefit from the study is expected for the general consumer who has wished with Ogden Nash, that he might

"Lie down peacefully under the hibiscus
And never grow any more whiskers."

Jurors Held in Contempt Over Charge of Conspiracy

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—State Supreme Court Justice Albert Conway on Nov. 22 adjudged four members of a jury that acquitted seven men of conspiracy guilty of criminal contempt of court.

The Court postponed until Monday sentence of jurors Milsom M. Bassett, Robert W. Whiteside, John J. Gorman and John J. Pensky, members of a panel that exonerated former Police Commissioner James W. Higgins, former Erie County Democratic Chairman Frank J. Carr, and five co-defendants last month of conspiring to obstruct enforcement of gambling laws by agreeing in advance on an acquittal. The jurors remained free on $250 bail each, pending sentence.

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The Hutchins Family In American Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, who became president of the University of Chicago when he was 30 celebrated his tenth anniversary on Nov. 19 as chief executive of that institution, he will be junior in length of service to only five of the Presidents of the 30 United States institutions in the Association of American Universities.

President Hutchins is noted for his critical examination of American education and the remedies he has proposed for its faults. His theories tend toward the conclusion that a general education must precede specialization and his ideas as to its content have become favorite subjects for debate among educators throughout the country.

He has aroused those who believe in using the colleges for vocational training, because he believes students should have other interests than merely making money. He observes also that vocational training is not enduring education if for no other reason than it has a high rate of obsolescence in this era of technological change. Likewise, he has stirred up those who want to teach facts and information, which he says are quickly forgotten and of no use in solving problems anyway.

As to general education, his ideas resolve into the proposition that the aim must be intellectual development. The curriculum he advocates emphasizes the liberal arts—the disciplines of reading, writing, and mathematics—and has as its unifying subject matter the intellectual tradition of western civilization.

Mastery of the liberal arts, he insists, will give the student the means of thinking clearly. The intellectual tradition of our civilization is important for two reasons. Study of the tradition, as it is expressed in the great books written by the best minds from Plato to John Dewey, provides the best means of acquiring and developing skill in the liberal arts.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEREA, Ky.—On Nov. 25, Berea College will inaugurate its fifth president since the establishment of the school in 1855. The new president, Dr. Francis Stephenson Hutchins, at 37, succeeds his father, Dr. William J. Hutchins, who retired Oct. 1 after 19 years as Berea's head.

The new President of Berea was educated at Oberlin and Yale. He received his doctorate from Lake Forest College in 1935. Since 1928 he has been the Representative of the American Board of Yale in China.

The appointment of the younger Hutchins to the post at Berea makes the third member of the Hutchins family to become the President of an educational institution. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, is a brother of Berea's new president.

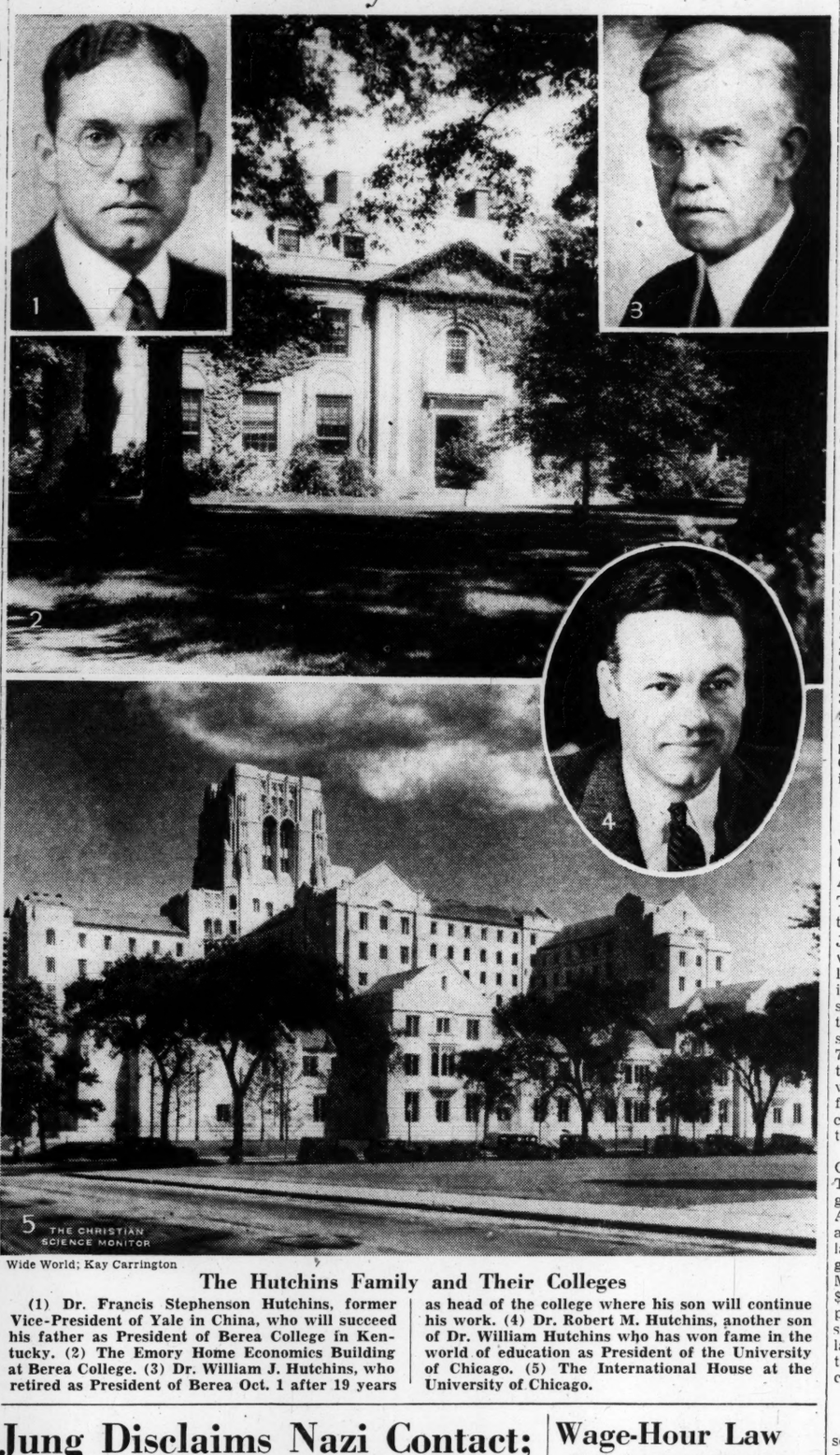
Berea College is the largest of the work-your-way schools, serving boys and girls of the southern mountains. The annual enrollment is more than 2,000, 90 per cent of whom come from the Appalachian Highlands. Courses from the ABC's to the A. B. and B S. degrees are offered.

Berea's purpose is to make possible educational opportunities to those of the mountains who would not likely have a chance for a higher education elsewhere. There are no tuition fees. The total expense for a year approximated $150, which includes comfortably furnished rooms for 65 cents a week and balanced board for 13 cents a meal.

To keep this tremendous and unique educational project in operation, the President of Berea has the Herculean task of raising in gifts approximately $95,000 annually. The school receives no State aid or funds from any sect.

Berea College has been spoken of as "an institution that stretches dollars farther in securing educational results than probably any other in the country."

A Family in Education



Wide World; Kay Carrington

The Hutchins Family and Their Colleges

(1) Dr. Francis Stephenson Hutchins, former Vice-President of Yale in China, who will succeed his father as President of Berea College in Kentucky. (2) The Emory Home Economics Building at Berea College. (3) Dr. William J. Hutchins, who retired as President of Berea Oct. 1 after 19 years as head of the college where his son will continue his work. (4) Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, another son of Dr. William Hutchins who has won fame in the world of education as President of the University of Chicago. (5) The International House at the University of Chicago.

Dominion Mirrors Tally Light-Years

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Pathway to the Stars
Tenth of 12 Articles

TORONTO, Ontario — Although America has more than its share of the world's best telescopes, the largest are by no means limited to the United States. Three very large reflectors come under the British Empire. David Dunlap Observatory's 74-inch and the 74-inch belonging to the Radcliffe Observatory in Pretoria, South Africa, today tie for fourth place among the world's largest, while Dominion Astrophysical Observatory's 72-inch is undisputed fifth.

When I climbed Richmond Hill on the outskirts of town here in May, 1935, for the dedication exercises of David Dunlap Observatory, Sir Howard Grubb, Parsons and Company, British telescope makers, had just finished making the world's second largest; and the 74-inch South African twin was yet to come. For that matter, the 200-inch for Mt. Palomar, the 82-inch for McDonald Observatory, and the 85-inch for the University of Michigan, were only glass discs, just cooled or cooling, in the Corning Glass Works. I wondered what Galileo would have given for realization of a telescope like that at the observatory under the dome of which I walked. Speaking of the astronomical advance of the past 300 years, even the amateur telescope maker of today, changing a 10-cent castercup into a mirror, produces a better instrument than Galileo had when he blazed the initial pathways to the stars.

Double Star Resolved

Scholars from all over the world were in Toronto at the time, attending an annual meeting of the American Astronomical Society. The honor of being the first to peer through the 'scope fell to Dr. Annie Jump Cannon, rated tops among women astronomers by her colleagues. She chose first to test the instrument on a famous double star, stars so close together that through ordinary instruments they seem to be one. But through the 74-inch there was no doubt about there being two stars there, quite widely separated, it seemed. In fact, they were very different in color, one almost blue-white and the other reddish.

David A. Dunlap, for whom the Observatory is named, was a Toronto mining engineer and geologist, member of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada and enthusiastic amateur. The land, buildings, and equipment given to Toronto University by Mrs. Dunlap came to well over $500,000. From the first it was planned to have two buildings, a steel structure to accommodate the large telescope, and an administration building for office work and care of the observations recorded.

Territorial Survey

Until challenged by Dunlap Observatory, Dominion Astrophysical Observatory possessed the world's second largest reflector. Strange to relate, it wasn't intended specifically for astronomical research when it was first initiated, but rather as an aid in completing Canada's survey of Dominion territory and the establishment of accurate boundaries for townships and provinces. Since accurate survey work of this sort is impossible without equally accurate astronomical data, the Canadian Department of the Interior added an astronomical division.

At that time, Dr. W. F. King was Canada's leading astronomer. He had erected a small observatory on Ottawa's Experimental Farm in the heart of the city; and with the aid of a 15-inch refractor, he and Dr. J. S. Plaskett succeeded in gaining sufficient data to start the survey. On the summit of King Mountain, some 30 miles north of Ottawa, in the Laurentians, tourists will find today a brass plate imbedded in the rock at the point where Canada's survey started. Near by is a rock cairn likewise marking the occasion.

Dominion Observatory was the suggestion and accomplishment of Dr. Plaskett, when it became apparent that better astronomical facilities were needed. Choosing the site was not difficult and the building of the telescope by Warner & Swasey Company of Cleveland and construction of the housing were begun at once. The glass itself was not ready till a year and a half later. In fact, it almost never reached Canada at all. For the only glassworks capable of handling such a task as the casting of a disc 72 inches in diameter were those of St. Gobain in France. The 100-inch for Mt. Wilson had just been completed and shipped; and when war was declared between France and Germany, only a week had passed since the 72-inch disc left Antwerp en route to John A. Brashear Co., Pittsburgh "telescopicians."

One week was the scant margin by which Canada got its mirror, for a few days later the St. Gobain Works came under heavy German bombardment. J. B. McDowell and Fred Hegemann finished the mirror, and it was slipped into its mounting in April, 1918. A 55-inch flat ordered from the St. Gobain Works never arrived.

Distances in Universe

Today, Canada's national observatory is used principally for long range photography and spectrographic work in connection with the determination of stellar distances. Radial velocities of some 1,800 stars and the spectroscopic parallaxes of about 1,200 have been computed.

Both of Canada's observatories illustrate the theory that high elevation is not necessary for good seeing. Both are on small hills and just far enough from cities (Toronto and Victoria) to get away from most of the street-light glare that would ordinarily spoil visibility. Dominion is only a few hundred feet above sea level on the Pacific. When David Dunlap was built, there was scarcely a tree on Richmond Hill for a mile around. This meant no little trouble at first, since a treeless plain absorbs heat during the day and for several hours at night allows it to escape in waves that make seeing almost impossible for the astronomer. However, that is being corrected now through the planting of trees and the gradual emergence of "David Dunlap Arboretum" round about.

Women of Chicago Welcome Envoys From Latin America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Determination to keep war out of the Americas and to settle all disputes in the Western Hemisphere by peaceful negotiations was stressed here recently when five women, just arrived from their own countries to the South—Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, and Venezuela—spent several days here at International House, their Chicago stop on a Good Will Tour of the United States.

The tour sponsored by the People's Mandate to End War, has taken the Latin-American women across the country to the Pacific Coast and now on their way back again to New York. In swinging around the circle they admit they have found many interesting and progressive ideas worked out here in establishing a sentiment for peace which they intend to take back to their own countries.

Several hundred key women in Chicago—both professional and business—turned out for a festive dinner in honor of the visiting Latin-Americans at the Chicago Woman's Club here. The guests responded graciously to this ovation which was sponsored by Zonta International, the National Association of Women Lawyers, the American Federation of Soroptomists, the National Council of Catholic Women, and Quota International.

"We bring the conviction that education is the key to a satisfactory solution of the complex problem of the evolution of our countries," the Costa Rican delegate told the American women. Señora Angela Acuna de Chacon, first woman lawyer in Costa Rica, founded the Costa Rican Feminist League which is still working for the franchise.

"This is the time to open wide the gates of co-operation," she continued, "with deep faith in justice and in the strength which is always supplied by an ideal, and it is to accomplish this that we make the Good Will Tour. The foundation for a prosperous future must be established on absolute principles of good will in order to avoid the international misunderstanding which tends to darken the most hopeful views. The policy of mutual helpfulness must prevail in this hemisphere."

Jung Disclaims Nazi Contact; Charges Dies With 'Mendacity'

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 (AP)—Harry A. Jung, honorary general manager of the American Vigilant Intelligence Federation, with headquarters here, made public today letters to Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas in denial that he or the Federation had any connection with Nazi organizations. Mr. Dies is chairman of the House committee on un-American activities.

"Ours," Mr. Jung said in the first of his letters, "is still an American organization, even if it has been maligned by certain Congressmen, Communists, and other 'experts.'"

In this letter, dated Oct. 25, Mr. Jung complained that his name had been unfairly mentioned in connection with letters made public Oct. 21 by the committee and said by Dr. Dies to have shown that Nazi propagandists were interested in promoting religious and racial prejudice in this country.

Letters Identified

Specifically, the letters were identified by Rhea Whitley, the committee's counsel, as correspondence between Oscar C. Pfaus, writing from Hamburg, Germany, as director of a Nazi propaganda agency called Ficte Bund, and Dr. Anna Bogenholm Sloane of New York.

In one of them, as made public by the committee, Dr. Sloane spoke of plans to start a paper called "The National American Patriot," and expressed hope that 12 persons she then listed would be "connected with it in the hope that this would link together all patriotic movements in the United States for the purpose of recovering our country from control of the Jews." Among the 12 she gave Jung's name.

To this Mr. Jung replied to Mr. Dies that the Federation never had any correspondence with Dr. Sloane, "yet here is the intimation released by you placing an entirely unjustifiable inference at our door, that we are anti-racialists. This transaction was eminently unfair."

"I have steadfastly refused to have anything to do with any Nazi organizations.

Denies Bund Contact

"We have had no contact whatsoever in any way, shape, manner, or form with the Bund."

In his second letter, dated Nov. 20, Mr. Jung again said he never had corresponded with Mr. Pfaus or "anyone else about going on any publication board for an alleged Nazi magazine."

He added that Mr. Dies had persisted in "deliberate mendacity" in the matter, and went on:

"I've leaned over backwards to be fair to the committee," he wrote, "but unless this sort of thing is rectified, I must confess my patience will become entirely exhausted and you'll force my hand to put the committee 'on the spot.'"

Wage-Hour Law Violation Brings $20,000 Fines

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 (AP)—Federal Judge William H. Holly imposed fines totaling $20,000 upon the Allied Golf Corporation and Edward C. Raffel, its treasurer, after they pleaded guilty Nov. 22 to violations of the Wage and Hour Act.

He directed each defendant to pay $2,500 and agreed to suspend the balance if approximately $5,000 in back wages were paid to employees.

Raffel and the company, one of the nation's largest manufacturers of golf equipment, were indicted last week on charges of failure to keep required records, falsification of records and failure to pay for overtime work.

Judge Holly also held in a memorandum issued today in proceedings against Montgomery Ward & Co. that the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 was constitutional.

Alex Elson, regional attorney for the Wage and Hour Administration, said to his knowledge Judge Holly's decision was the first broad ruling on the validity of the Act.

'Preaching Copper' Gives Homeless Usual Feast

CHICAGO (AP)—A policeman who is known to a multitude as the "preaching copper" was holiday host to more than 1,000 homeless and other needy persons Nov. 23.

Edward De Vries, Assistant Custodian at the Central Police Building, organized a Gospel Mission 12 years ago and has provided a Thanksgiving dinner there for a thousand or so guests every year since.

Bugler to Blare With Variations

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reveille is soon to have a new twist, but nobody expects that to add much to the American soldier's enjoyment of music.

Reveille, in case you've never been thus hustled from your cot on a frosty morning, is the tune by which soldiers are ordered to get up. It is therefore reputed to be the Army's most unpopular piece of music.

The new twist on which the high command has decided is a sort of regimental signature. By this means it is expected that soldiers permitted to lie in bunks until 5 a. m. will not mistakenly arise when a nearby regiment is routed out for advance scouting two hours earlier.

The distinctive signature may be played either before or after the lively but much-berated measures which heretofore have waked up the Army.

Wallace M. Alexander

HONOLULU, Nov. 22 (AP)—Wallace M. Alexander, wealthy sugar man, who passed on yesterday, was known for his gifts to religious organizations, the Boy Scout movement and the development of tennis. Mr. Alexander was born on the Hawaiian Island of Maui of American parents.

His business activities included the vice presidency of the Matson Navigation Company, the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company and the Honolulu Consolidated Oil Company. He was a director of numerous corporations. At one time he was publisher of the old San Francisco Bulletin.

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1½ cups strained honey
2 slices ham (¾ to 1 inch thick)
2 tablespoons whole cloves
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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Dictators: How Strong Are the 'Strong Men'?

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"We could hardly mention dictatorships as often as we have in this course without bringing up the question of being more specific about dictators. So in answer to numerous requests to take up this subject we have assigned this period to these men whose actions are back of the turbulence which makes the big news today.

"Dictators are not new. In fact in the earlier days of history when the great masses of people were uneducated and treated as serfs, dictators were the rule. Christianity planted seeds about the brotherhood of man and his equality with other men which laid the spiritual foundation for our modern Democracy. Much of the world has been Democratic, or markedly influenced by Democratic ideas in the past century. But since the war we have seen dictatorships spring up again."

Question: "Who are responsible for the dictatorships, the people or the governments?"

Answer: "It's divided between the two. The common concept is that some ruthless tyrant rides roughshod into power, in spite of the helpless population. But more often the people must accept responsibility for dictatorships. Governments are the expression of the people's thinking.

"You question that? Fair enough. If the people don't count why does every dictatorship expend tremendous efforts to control public thinking. Why do they take over radio stations and newspapers the very first thing, deny free speech and opposition political groups, deny even the right to listen to foreign broadcasts—except that they must keep the people in line? Alertness on the part of the people before such a government gets into power would go far to prevent any group, so fearful of the inherent power of the people, from getting control. No—the people must accept joint responsibility."

Question: "Then you don't think dictatorships will engulf the world?"

Answer: "No, because a dictatorship must achieve a responsive mass mind in order to continue existing. The quality of the thinking in the Democratic countries can prevent dictatorships from springing up within so long as the population is alert and faithful to its Democratic ideals.

"There was a time when the people in these countries were afraid Communism would sweep the world. It hasn't, and the fears have lessened, particularly since Stalin embraced Hitler, showing Communism as having no solid base or principle."

Question: "Is there a basic theory or principle to dictatorship?"

Answer: "I assume you mean a basic ideal or goal—in which case my answer is no. Dictatorships are a system based on force. This force is generated and then headed in any direction where opportunity bids—rather than in a predetermined direction. As this opportunistic journey unfolds the facile propaganda ministers devise a front or façade around what has happened, as though it had been a predetermined plan. Thus they try to make it pass as a legitimate system of basic ideals."

Question: "Can a dictatorship go on indefinitely? If not, why not and what is likely to be the process of bringing one to an end?"

Answer: "When your dictatorial government goes into power it rides roughshod over many opposing groups. Its methods cause additional opposition. Over these many cracks the dictatorship spreads a thin covering, due to complete control of the country, so that it looks like a happy, harmonious and of course completely unified nation.

"Now these cracks have not been removed, but just driven down deeper. And like any disruptive force which is held down, they gather explosive power as time goes on. When the big moment comes the eruption is tremendous, the stored up wrongs, generating smoldering anger, resentment and hatred, sweep out like a prairie fire. The original cracks will each have been found to have widened into deep crevasses under the cover of the false covering of apparent unity."

Question: "How about these dictators which the world calls 'strong men.' If they are so strong then may they not be able to keep their dictatorships going?"

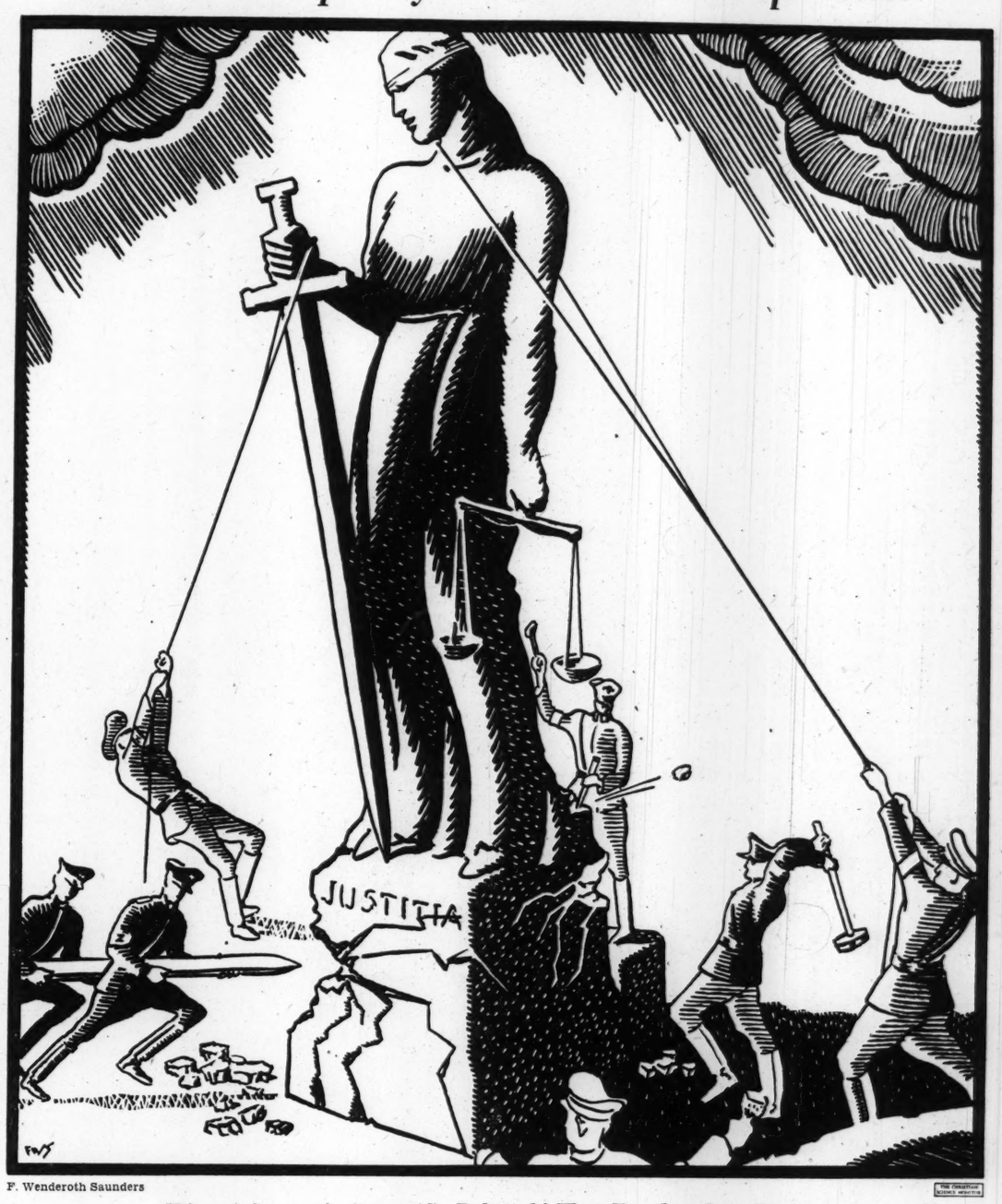
Answer: "Let's see how strong these 'strong men' are. They must be heavily guarded at all times, even in their homes. On the street they have a virtual army of plain clothes men and troops to precede and accompany them. Before a parade every house on the streets of the route will be searched.

"Here's an interesting case. When Hitler wished to play host to Mussolini he met him at the border which is the gracious thing to do.

"Then, instead of being able to visit with his guest on the trip to Berlin, Hitler separated from Mussolini and they went by separate, heavily armored trains, lest any assassins should get both dictators at one time. The dictators rule by force, by threats, by purges, yet are afraid every time they turn around that something may happen to them. If that's being strong, then we need a new definition of the word. Rather, it seems to be a case of very strong cages, in which weak men strut.

"And now we are especially fortunate in having as our guest a man who has watched the development of more than one dictatorship in Europe and who now is the Foreign Editor of The Monitor. He will tell us how dictatorships are made—from very real experience. Mr. Charles E. Gratke, on Fireside page 183."

The Technique by Which Dictatorships Arise



F. Wenderoth Saunders

When a Country's Courts 'Go Political,' Then Freedom Is in Danger

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

'Inching' Into Dictatorships

By Charles E. Gratke

How are dictatorships made?

In these days when concentration camps have taken the place of ballot boxes in more than one country, the technique of enslavement has become a vital matter.

For there are a number of ways in which the Mussohitlers come to power. Sometimes it is by patient revolution. Sometimes it is by sudden overthrow. Sometimes it is through seizure of a psychological moment that a "strong man" attains control—and then will not let go.

But not always. There is a subtler way. It is the method by which dictators have arisen in most of the post-war instances. They have come in by inches.

This process, this coming in by inches, has an explanation in German. It is referred to as "Rechtskontinuität." The word is long as good German words should be. It means, in effect, that "step by step, everything has been done in perfectly legal form."

The Nazi Way

Any Nazi legal expert today can demonstrate that the Government now in power in Germany is founded on a technically legal basis.

What happened was that Hitler achieved a 44 per cent vote in the famous election of 1933. He took the Nationalists into the Government with him to achieve a majority of 53 per cent. With this majority the Reichstag voted to place the Government in power for four years. It gave the Government the power to govern by decree. Opposition parties were banned. The Nationalists disappeared from office. Succeeding brown-shirted Reichstags gave the Government the power to alter the Constitution itself. No court dared say that it was not legal. And from then on Diets merely gathered to hear speeches and, at prearranged signals, to cheer.

Yet, one may say, such things happened in Germany and Austria—and in a number of other countries—but what application have they in France, in England, and the United States?

France is being run by decree today. Britain is governed by Orders-in-Council. War emergency would put the United States in virtually the same position.

Are these countries then—these citadels of individual liberty—in danger of becoming dictatorships?

Democracy in Danger?

One may go for an answer to Ottawa—for Canada, too, is being governed by Orders-in-Council.

One of Canada's most eminent jurists was asked that question: "How long will it take, once the war emergency is over, for Canada to throw off the present 'dictatorial' restraints?"

"Twenty-four hours!" was the first response.

"But that's a very short time."

"All right," the venerable jurist replied. "Forty-eight hours!"

And he meant it. Why? Because there is something inherently different in the thinking of countries which have learned the value of freedom—something which would rebel at the processes of indirection which lead to absolutist control.

An inspiring example is contained in the recent protests in the British Parliament. Stringent wartime control measures were vigorously attacked as working unjustly.

The Minister for Home Defense found reply rather difficult. Finally a ranking Cabinet Minister stepped forward and promised that new legislation would be drawn. Thus, even with the war going on, popular government in Britain retained its voice—and retained it effectively.

Yet students of popular government recognize that it is one thing for a people to retain their love of freedom. It is one thing for them to retain their commitment to a voice in their affairs. It is another thing for them to be able to recognize the point at which that freedom and liberty are threatened.

Granted that some emergency controls are necessary in an emergency, one of the classic points at which the danger sign is erected is when anything interferes with the courts. For if the courts are throttled, there is no appeal against the excesses of government itself.

From such a situation, it is only one step to the point where the courts themselves may become enforcing agents—rather than judges—of a Government's actions.

If real legality is maintained by the courts—preventing twist after twist until, like stepping stones, each slight excess leads the dictator further in enforcement of his will—then a basis for maintenance of free government remains.

The study has many facets. It leads to an understanding of the government of the totalitarian countries. It leads to an understanding of the safeguards needed in the still democratic nations. And it may shed a tremendous light on the problems of dealing with Germany after the conclusion of a successful Allied war.

Dictatorships a Vacuum

For it is becoming clearer that the imposition of a parliamentary democratic Regime, as attempted after 1918, may have failed to be the answer for the Reich. Competent opinion is now emphasizing the need of a stable, integrative government for Germany, without attempts to dictate its specific form.

Among the many plans is one heard recently in England. It has two fundamentals. It seeks to commit the Allies to deal with any responsible Government in the Reich which:

1. Permits a free press.
2. Guarantees the citizens against summary arrest and offers them speedy and fair trial in impartial courts.

These guarantees—as fundamental as the Magna Charta or the Bill of Rights—emerge as bulwarks against "inching to dictatorship."

For dictatorships, after all, do not just happen. They are the vacuum that results when freedom and liberty are given away.

Men's Thoughts on Government

Gen. J. C. Smuts

Liberty as a form of political government is a difficult experiment, and it is not without its dangers, as I have pointed out. But it is at any rate less dangerous than its alternatives, and under modern conditions it is probably the only political system that promises to endure. . . . Bolshevism and Fascism, which are the current alternatives to democratic liberty, may be defended as a way out of intolerable situations, but they are temporary expedients, often tried and discarded before, and they will be discarded again after the present trials. The only political philosophy which hold the field is that which recognizes the fundamental ideals of human life in human government and of these the greatest is liberty. No enduring system can be established on the negation of liberty, even if it comes with the temporary gift of good government.

"Africa and Some World Problems"

Alexander Hamilton

. . . of those men who have overturned the liberties of republics, the greatest number have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the people; commencing demagogues, and ending tryants. **Federalist, No. 1**

Henry George

Social reform is not to be secured by noise and shouting; by complaints and denunciation; by the formation of parties, or the making of revolutions; but by the awakening of thought and the progress of ideas. Until there be correct thought, there cannot be right action; and when there is correct thought, right action will follow.

John Stuart Mill

. . . a State which dwarfs its men, in order that they may be more docile instruments in its hands, even for beneficial purposes, will find that with small men no great thing can really be accomplished; and that the perfection of machinery to which it has sacrificed everything will in the end avail it nothing, for want of the vital power which, in order that the machine might work more smoothly, it has preferred to banish.

"On Liberty" (1858)

Viscount Bryce

Democracy is based on the expectation of certain virtues in the people, and on its tendency to foster and further develop those virtues. It assumes not merely intelligence, but an intelligence elevated by honor, purified by sympathy, stimulated by a sense of duty to the community. It relies on the people to discern these qualities and choose its leaders by them. . . . No government demands so much from the citizen as Democracy, and none gives so much back.

"Modern Democracies" (1920)

Nicholas Murray Butler

The Government of the United States has survived all the changes and chances of a century and a half because it rests upon three unassailable fundamental principles.

These are, first, the guarantee to the individual of civil, economic and political liberty and his protection against governmental invasion thereof; second, assurance of the right of local self-government to the State and the community; third, the use of the principle of federation by the creation of a central authority (in which all the participating political units have their part to play) in order that it may deal with important matters which are of direct concern to all.

Bernhard Ostrolenk

Democracy is not a set of institutions and devices. These have changed and will continue to change. Democracy is a will toward progress, interpreted in terms of liberty, of justice, of equality, of opportunity, of brotherhood, of a constant balance and adjustment of the relation between individual and general welfare. Each new generation must take up the battle anew, but each new generation can strengthen itself by the solid achievements of generations gone by.

N. Y. Times Mag. Section 5-19-35

Louis D. Brandeis

Experience should teach us to be most on guard to protect liberty when purposes of government are beneficent. Men born to freedom are naturally alert to repel invasion of their liberty by evil-minded persons. The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachment by men of zeal, well-meaning, but without understanding.

Voltaire

Man is free at the moment he wishes to be.

Walter Lippmann

. . . when lawlessness is approved for supposedly good ends, it will be used even more viciously for bad ones.

"Today and Tomorrow" (Mar. 5, 1936)

Goethe

That which thy Fathers bequeathed to thee, win it anew if thou wouldst possess it.

Lionel Curtis

No political science will furnish guidance in practical politics unless it proceeds from a definite conception of ultimate values.

Prof. Ernest Baker

We generally assume, in the current language of political platforms, that what democracy means is that the will of the people must prevail. I do not believe that this is so; and yet I call myself a democrat. I believe that what must prevail is liberty—freedom of the mind, freedom of discussion—the grand dialectic of public debate, in which thought clashes with thought until a reconciling compromise is found which we can all accept because we can all see some little element of our thought, some little reflection of ourselves, in the lineaments which this compromisie presents. . . . This to me is the highest form of democracy, when a free people, freely thinking its different thoughts, freely expresses them by different parties, freely debates them in a freely elected parliament, and freely reconciles them by the free interplay and co-operation of parties—government and opposition, cabinet and anti-cabinet—in such a parliament. Government by discussion, by debate, by dialectic, this to me is the true democracy; and it is a thing which is inevitable when the mind of man, duly educated to his high nature of a rational being, is acting in its true and inevitable mode of operation.—**International Affairs, November-December, 1934.**

Stanley Baldwin

. . . (Democracy is) the most difficult form of Government, because it requires a whole people to be sane and unswayed by propaganda.—**The Debate on Defence (from The London Times, 3-12-35).**

Neville Chamberlain

. . . the subordination of individual independence to something which is called the State, but which really means only those who for the time being rule the state, is insupportable because it runs counter to all our most fundamental conceptions of the proper framework of human society. **12-13-38**

Albert Einstein

My political ideal is democratic. Let every man be respected as an individual and no man idolized. . . An autocratic system of coercion, in my opinion, soon degenerates. For force always attracts men of low morality, and I believe it to be an inevitable rule that tyrants of genius are succeeded by scoundrels.

"The World as I See It"

C. A. Borgese

Caesar died, and tyranny lived on. For the seat of tyranny was not in the heart of Caesar; it was in the hearts of the Romans. **"Goliath"**

Milton

Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties.

Bible Is Always Open On Grange Hall Altar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 23—"Millions of Grange meetings have been held in the seven decades or more of our order, but none of them has ever been held without a Bible being opened and placed on an altar in the center of the Grange Hall," Louis J. Taber, National Master, remarked during the convention here.

The Bible that lies open in the convention sessions is a venerable book. It has been used for national conventions since 1875. It is a large edition of the King James version.

Religion is an integral part of Grange activities. Meetings are opened and closed with praper. On the Sunday that always falls in the convention sessions, members attend church in a body, and a goodly delegation it is that walks from the hotel to the church that is acting as host to the group.

Founded by Masons

One thing about the Grange that distinguishes it from other farm organizations is its ritualistic side. Founded by Masons, the Grange was given a ritualism not unlike that of the Masonic order, but all its ceremonies are based on the life and work of the farmer, and include much of the beautiful Greek mythology dealing with the seasons.

And why should an agricultural group formed to improve the economic and social condition of rural people have a ritual? Charles M. Gardner, who as High Priest of Demeter holds the highest ritualistic office in the Grange, answered this question in a talk here.

"As the Grange leads the thought of its members in contemplation of the seasons of the year (the basis of Grange ritual) it offers a suggestive guide by the study of the seasons of life— youth blossoms into maturity and later into the glory of age; planting and cultivation produce abundant harvests and the closing years become the fairest and sweetest of them all.

Stresses Best in Life

"Through such ritualistic teachings as the Grange presents, emphasis is placed upon the best in life—that which is low and base is crowded out by the high and noble."

Grange ritual interprets to farm people the dignity and beauty of their everyday work, and above all, it enthrones the wife and mother of the farm home.

The lower degrees are taken in the local or subordinate Granges, but the highest degree, the Seventh, is conferred only at national conventions. It is given with an impressive dramatic setting, made more effective by beautiful lighting. Mr. Gardner has for many years directed this part of the work, and he has done much to interpret it to the members. He is assisted regularly by T. G. Watson, Secretary to an Ohio State University dean, who never misses a national convention.

When the Grange meets in sections where the order has especially large membership, as in New England, New York State, or the Northwest, classes of from three to five thousand take the Seventh Degree. This year, meeting in the "corn belt," the class was smaller, but it still went considerably over the thousand mark.

Organ Toned to Bach's Works Used in New Record Releases

Review of Recordings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some of Bach's great organ works played on a modern organ with the registration and tone of Bach's day is one of the treats of current releases by the major recording companies. Musicraft has just released an album of toccatas and fugues consisting of the D Minor, probably as well known and beloved as the great G Minor piece; the F Major, which contains a magnificent pedal organ solo in the toccata portion; and the E Minor Toccata (with two fugues), played by Carl Weinrich on the "Praetorius" organ of the Westminster Choir College at Princeton, N. J. The album takes eight sides.

The Westminster "Praetorius" organ, patterned after a type which Bach found in German churches, is constructed according to the descriptions of contemporary organs found in Michael Praetorius' noted early Seventeenth Century work, the "Syntagma Musicum."

Each stop has a distinctive tonal flavor and there is less blending effect in ensemble playing. Some listeners might even find the stops very sharp toned bordering perhaps on a calliope, but not as rough, of course, as the circus instrument. Hence these works which demand great finger play, stand out admirably when transferred to the Praetorius organ.

Also in serious vein:

Brahms: Quintet in F Minor, for Piano and Strings, played by Rudolf Serkin with the Busch String Quartet. Five Victor records in album. A chamber work spread out on a near symphonic basis, with glances at Schubert in the second movement and Beethoven in the third.

Recommended Juvenile Holiday Sets

"America Grows Up," dramatizations with sound effects and music, of the Boston tea party, Paul Revere's ride, and the Liberty Bell.

Stories by Hans Christian Andersen—"The Emperor's New Clothes" and "The Steadfast Tin Soldier," told by Paul Leyssac of the concert platform and radio.

Kipling's "The Elephant's Child," from "Just So Stories," told by Paul Wing, radio's "Story Man," amusing tale of how the elephant got his trunk.

"Star of Bethlehem," holiday nativity story with narrator, chorus, and organ. All Bluebird releases, six sides each, in appropriately colored envelopes.

Recommended Popular Disks

Alec Templeton's "Three Little Fishies" done in the Damrosch manner a la Music Appreciation Hour, highly amusing, with splendid individual arrangement of "Night and Day" on other side.

Bea Wain's "I Didn't Know What Time It Was," sung with appreciation for the lyrics, and "Make With the Kisses," for the swingers.

Tommy Dorsey's Clambake Seven in a fast jammed out "Alla En El Rancho Grande," coupled with an easy-going rhythmic "Shoot the Sherbet to Me, Herbert," which also takes care of Herbert very nicely. Above three disks all Victor.

Dinah Shore, vocal newcomer, with interesting style just north of husky, on Bluebird, does a provocative "I Thought About You," pairing with it a nice easy rhythmic "Last Night."

A. D. H.

Los Angeles Acts to Halt Official Garage 'Racket'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — To protect automobile owners from fraud in the handling of wrecked cars, the City Administration has inaugurated a revised "official-garage" system.

In adopting the measure the new Police Commission reported that the preceding administration (recalled a year ago) had allowed excess charges to be levied on owners involved in mishaps on public streets.

"Of the many rackets existing in large cities," the new Commission reported, "probably one of the most annoying to the automobile owner is the so-called 'official garage.' The necessity for removing wrecked cars from streets causes certain garages to be designated as 'official garages' by the Police Department. Some of these have been operated in a satisfactory manner, while others have committed every conceivable act possible in defrauding car owners."

The new system requires each of the 18 present official garages to agree to have employees fingerprinted; to remove radios equipped to receive police calls; to store all cars under a roof, with an attendant on duty at all times to render tow service only upon receiving orders from the police officer in charge; to serve only in a designated zone; to file reports on official police forms; to have each tow car equipped to remove oil, glass, or other debris; to obtain owner's signature or written order before repair work is commenced; to restrict towing charges to not more than $2 an hour for one man and tow car, or $3 an hour for two men and tow car; to limit storage rates to 50 cents a day; and to abide by settlement of the Police Commission or its agents in any dispute overa bill or claim.

Frauds, as reported after an investigation, included: "excessive tow charges, charges for tow service when the car was driven to a garage by a police officer; broken parts removed and cars dismantled without owners' knowledge or consent; stealing fairly new batteries or tires and replacing them with junk; excessive charges for repairs; charging for parts that were not replaced, and for repairs that were not made; stealing gasoline from cars in storage; failing to contact car owners until excessive storage charges had accumulated; and misrepresentation of facts to car owners."

United Efforts To Aid Shipping Urged by McAdoo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — American shipping is so all-important to the economic well being of this country that vigorous steps should be taken by Government, business, and labor to assure its continuous activity now threatened by strikes and war conditions.

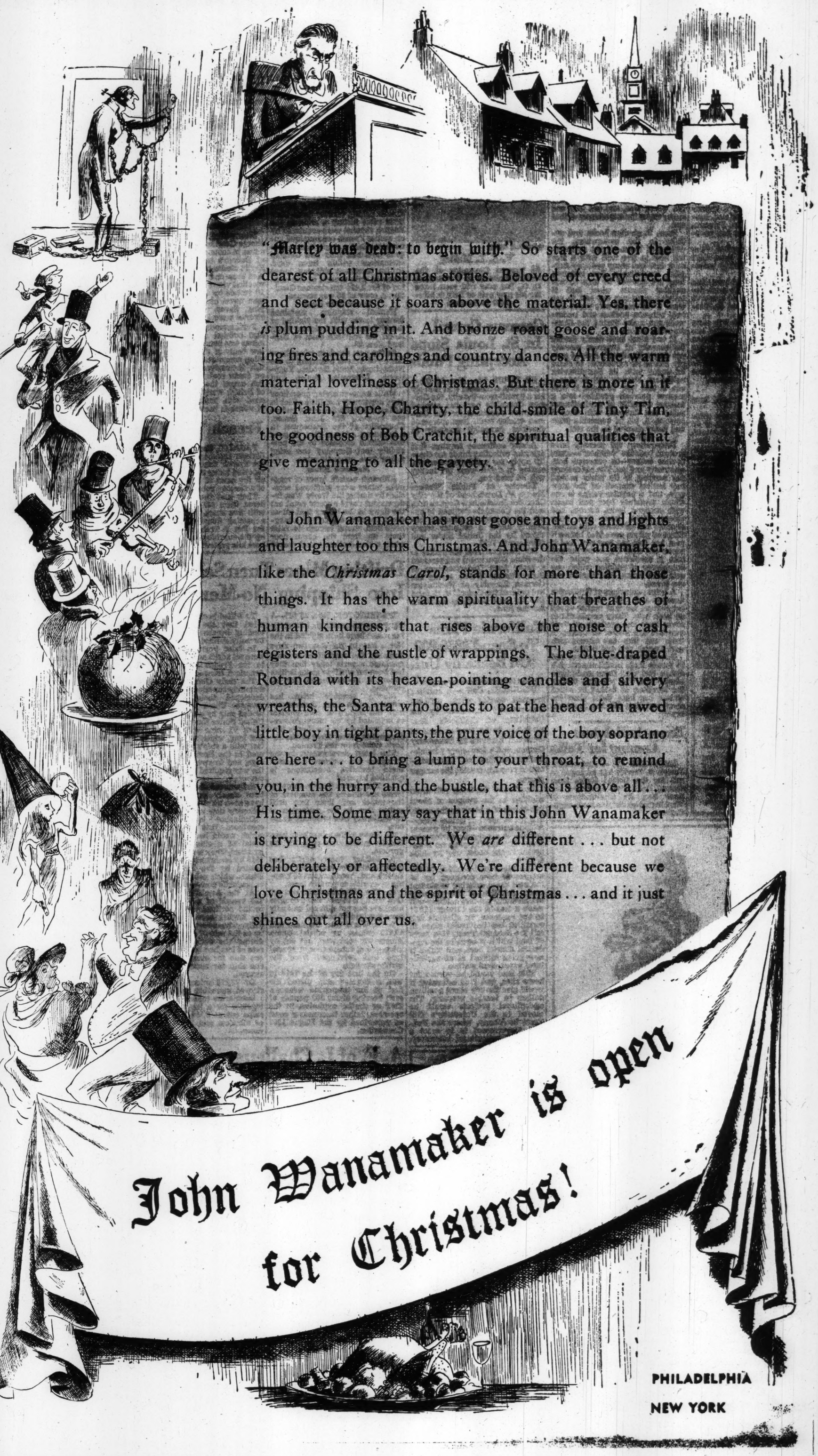
This was the view taken by William G. McAdoo, Chairman of the newly organized American President Lines, and former United States Senator from California, in an address before the Commonwealth Club of California recently.

Mr. McAdoo addressed himself to the entire maritime labor relations problem which has been a problem on the Pacific Coast since the general strike of 1934.

"I have always been convinced that reasonable men—and I wish to emphasize 'reasonable'—on each side should be able to resolve disputes and misunderstandings without resort to strikes, thereby saving innocent people from suffering, and preventing grave losses which fall alike upon employer, employee and the general public," he said.

"Recurring labor strikes are a grave menace to orderly progress. A remedy can and must be found for them. I hope that public opinion may be riveted upon this problem so that we may not fail to get the benefit of the great opportunities now opening up to the people of the Pacific Coast."

As one possible way out he urged that shippers and unions, as well as the Government, study the method of maintaining industrial peace used in the railroad industry and take out of it such ideas and usages as would apply to the maritime problems.


"Marley was dead: to begin with." So starts one of the dearest of all Christmas stories. Beloved of every creed and sect because it soars above the material. Yes, there *is* plum pudding in it. And bronze roast goose and roaring fires and carolings and country dances. All the warm material loveliness of Christmas. But there is more in it too. Faith, Hope, Charity, the child-smile of Tiny Tim, the goodness of Bob Cratchit, the spiritual qualities that give meaning to all the gayety.
John Wanamaker has roast goose and toys and lights and laughter too this Christmas. And John Wanamaker, like the *Christmas Carol*, stands for more than those things. It has the warm spirituality that breathes of human kindness, that rises above the noise of cash registers and the rustle of wrappings. The blue-draped Rotunda with its heaven-pointing candles and silvery wreaths, the Santa who bends to pat the head of an awed little boy in tight pants, the pure voice of the boy soprano are here . . . to bring a lump to your throat, to remind you, in the hurry and the bustle, that this is above all . . . His time. Some may say that in this John Wanamaker is trying to be different. We *are* different . . . but not deliberately or affectedly. We're different because we love Christmas and the spirit of Christmas . . . and it just shines out all over us.
John Wanamaker is open for Christmas!
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK

Royal Straphangers Aid Danes Conserve Gasoline

COPENHAGEN (AP)—A passenger stared at a tall man and a shorter woman among the straphangers on a Copenhagen subway train with a "where have I seen them before?" expression.

Suddenly, with conviction, he jumped up, exclaiming:

"I think it's a shame this country's future King and Queen have to stand up."

All the passengers exploded from their seats, offering the choice of the car to an embarrassed Crown Prince Frederick and Crown Princess Ingrid, who were doing what other Danes everywhere are doing—sacrificing the comfort of private cars to save gasoline.

Earlier the same day a Copenhagen dress shop proprietor, personally waiting on the Princess, had suggested he take her packages to her car.

"You can't," she replied. "I'm walking. We drive in these days only when it is absolutely necessary."

War between neighbors has brought to Denmark the same determination to dig in and conserve its resources it displayed in 1914-1918.

It is not so difficult for it in some ways because it has depended less upon the mechanics of civilization than many of the countries of the world. Retirement of automobiles has proved no great hardship to most people in a land of three bicycles to every five persons.

The King Too

Even King Christian X uses one frequently.

Stopping of the Nation's shipping, while it cuts off much of its business with the outside world, does not starve it out. What Denmark had shipped was butter, bacon, eggs, sugar, flour, fish—the very products it now conserves for its own well-being.

The rationing of gas and electricity is no great disaster when one still knows how to use old-fashioned woodburning stoves and primitive ovens. Danes—the older ones—take the philosophic view that returning to the handy old stoves and lamps recalled childhood days.

One of the first results of preparing for scarcity was the appearance of a new edition of "Fru Lauridsens Dydtidsbog," which immediately began to have a wide sale. This, in English, would be "Mrs. Lauridsen's Scarcity-Book." Its first editions came out during the World War, and the new one incorporates the experiences of that war.

From it, similar books and articles in the newspapers, the women of Denmark are re-learning how to live well with a war next door and many ordinary supplies unavailable. For instance, they are advised to turn to triangular shawls when and if tailored coats run out and to see what a difference soft paper linings between bodices and underwear can make during the Scandinavian winter.

If one must have candy during the scarcity of sugar—a scarcity not due to Denmark's lack of supply but to its agreement to share its sugar with its Scandinavian neighbors, Norway and Sweden—one is told how to make it with mashed potatoes pounded into a smaller quantity of confectioners sugar and flavored with almond essence. A bit of vegetable color and fancy shaping do the rest.

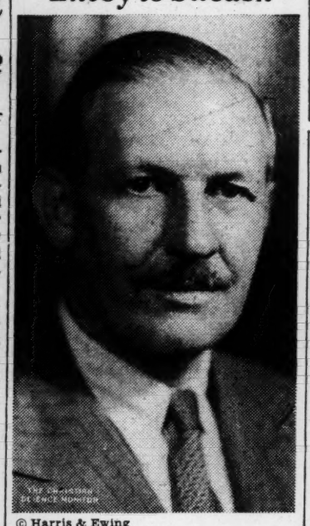
Hay Box Cooking

Preparations for scarcity have brought back the "hay box"—crude fireless cooker—to conserve both electricity and gas. The big cooking pot nestling in its finely packed hay invites dinners of the stew type, and a popular recipe is one which combines beef and bacon with chopped leeks, carrots, and onions which have first been steamed and saturated with butter. Slices of potato are added before it goes hot into the hay box, and it comes out after 2½ hours merged into a substance not quite the consistency of pudding which one eats with sauce, cold butter, and rye bread.

A large percentage of the Danish women—and all Scandinavian housewives for that matter—need no book help. Tasty simple dishes made from the products of their own soil are matter of course to them and they are always rich with Danish fats and butter.

The gourmets have not yet had to forego their multitudinous fish dishes, including those made from lobster and tiny shrimps, though the handicap of fishing in mined waters has kept fleets close inshore and thus affected profitable export.

Envoy to Sweden



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V. A. L. Mallet

At present Counselor of the British Embassy in Washington, D. C., but who will soon leave for his new post as British Minister to Sweden.

German Consul In St. Louis Stops Accepting Funds

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 23 (AP)—Faced with a demand that it apply for a permit from the city, the German Consulate here has stopped accepting donations for the German winter fund, Nazi-sponsored charities campaign annually in Germany.

A city ordinance requires that agencies collecting funds for charity apply for solicitation permits, stating in detail what the money will be used for.

Director of Public Welfare Joseph M. Darst, head of the City Charities Solicitations Commission, said the Consulate declined to apply for a permit, claiming immunity under a consular treaty signed by the United States and Germany in 1923.

Mr. Darst referred the matter to the State Department and received a reply from Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles saying the German Embassy at Washington had ordered the Consul Dr. Herbert Diel, to cease accepting donations for the fund.

California Plans To Spend $850,000 On Berkeley Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—A building program costing about $850,000 was recently announced by the University of California. New yards are to be erected back of Memorial Stadium in Strawberry Canyon, and a four-story administration building on University-owned property outside the campus proper.

Erection of the latter will mean addition to the campus of about two-thirds of a block on the south, and the removal of Sather Gate—campus entrance—from its present location to a point bordering near Bancroft Way. The program is expected to get under way by June 1, 1940.

The block to be added to the campus is now occupied by 20 business firms catering to student trade. Addition of this property to University tax-free holdings will mean a loss to the City or $1,731 in tax revenues. To alleviate this condition the University plans to sell the Schmidt Tract, 18½ acres of land which it owns in the residential district here, and which is now being utilized as an agricultural experiment station.

This land would be opened for home sites, and it is estimated it would give the city about a million dollars in taxable property. The agricultural projects would be moved to the University's Gill Tract in Albany, where the Federal Government is to erect a $1,000,000 agricultural laboratory.

Envoy to Belgium Coming for Talks

BRUSSELS (AP) — Ambassador Joseph E. Davies has arranged to sail for the United States from Genoa, Italy, Dec. 3, aboard the liner Rex for consultations in Washington on Belgian trade negotiations.

Four More Ships Sunk By Mines Off Britain

The following account of sea warfare was compiled from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

Britain intensified measures to protect shipping along its East Coast today with the sinking by mines of four more vessels, including a British destroyer.

Loss of the 1,335-ton destroyer Gipsy, with 40 persons missing and 21 injured, was reported by the British Admiralty as the seventh vessel destroyed in the British navy. The Gipsy did not sink immediately but was so badly damaged by the mine that it was beached.

Reports of the sinking of the French fishing trawler Saint-Clair B922 after hitting a mine in the English channel were countered by an earlier French communiqué announcing that a single French torpedo boat had sunk two German submarines within three days. British merchant shipping losses mounted with reports of the mining of the 2,494-ton steamer Geraldus. A crew of 26 was rescued.

Greek Ship Sank

Neutral shipping sustained further losses with the sinking of the 4576-ton Greek freighter Elena R. off the southern coast of England Nov. 22.

In the past six days mines have destroyed vessels belonging to the Netherlands, Italy, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Lithuania, Japan, and Greece.

While mine-sweeping operations have apparently had little affect in ridding the North Sea of the undersea menace, Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a broadcast address Nov. 22 gave first official credence to the possibility that Germany was using a new type magnetic mine.

Magnetic Mines

Although certain types of magnetic mines were employed occasionally during the World War, independent naval experts point out the flaws in the theory that mines could be made to produce a magnetic field strong enough to raise them up from the ocean floor when a steel-bottom vessel passed over them. Magnetic mines used during the World War were anchored below the water surface, but instead of being set off by contact, a vessel passing at close range would enter the magnetic field of the mine, thus setting it off.

Reported methods of sowing mines were augmented by Exchange Telegraph Company reports from London that German planes flying low over the Thames estuary Nov. 22 dropped mines by parachute.

The mines were described as being exceptionally light and containing a very high explosive.

Germany Accused

Meanwhile, Britain continued to charge Germany with the laying of mines in commercial shipping lanes of Britain's east coast. Although Berlin circles have consistently denied these charges, the Berlin press reaction views the sinking of some 18 vessels by these mines as German naval blows at British shipping. Seven of the vessels destroyed were British.

Furthermore, Nazi authorities also pointed out that laying of mines was banned by international law "only if the purpose is crippling commercial trade. The English themselves are to blame if on trade routes and before English coasts the constant presence of British warships is to be reckoned with, against which the use of mines is permissable."

French Ship Sunk

PASAJES, Spain, Nov. 23 (AP)—Sixteen members of the crew of the French fishing boat Bayles II reported today their boat was sunk off the coast of France by gunfire of a German submarine.

They said the Commander ordered them off the boat, sank it with five shots, and then notified a passing Spanish fishing vessel, the Paz y Trabajo which picked up the survivors and landed them here late yesterday.

Drifting Mines Turn Sea Lanes Into Shipping No-Man's Area

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—A Navy announcement that 39 drifting mines have been sighted in the North Sea in the last two days deepened the convictions of some maritime experts today that they had been set adrift to make British waters a no-man's-area for all shipping.

Stormy weather often has wrested mines from their moorings, but seldom in such clusters as indicated by the incomplete reports broadcast by the Navy's Hydrographic Office. Most of the reports came from the Trenton.

The latest development in the European sea warfare suggested these tentative conclusions to qualified experts:

1. The recent heavy shipping losses are due to the numbers of the mines and their free drift rather than to the perfection of revolutionary new undersea weapons.
2. Many of the mines have been laid by submarines built for the purpose.
3. Setting them adrift has raised difficulties calculated to tax British and French means of keeping open vital commerce lanes.
4. The Allied blackade and the German fight to establish a counter blockade has not differed basically from the 1914-18 pattern.

In the World War, Germany laid 43,636 mines, by official count. Ninety per cent were put out by mine-laying submarines, a special type that originated from the earlier struggle.

On the first day of the 1914-18 war, a German ship placed the first of the submarine weapons, each bearing about 300 pounds of TNT or similar explosive, in the open sea, rather than near a coast as prescribed by the Hague 1907 Convention.

To Allied protests, Germany replied that the treaty was not binding because Russia had not formally ratified it.

In later years, German mines were set adrift near the approaches to the French harbors used by American transports.

The early German mines were definitely superior until the British developed their improved H2 weapon. These were mines, exploded only by actual contact. The United States Navy introduced the Mark VI mine with antennae 35 feet long, which exploded on contact with a ship's hull. These were used in the North Sea mine barrage, and to sweep them up after the war required a year of dangerous work.

Subsequent developments have been closely guarded, but there have been no strong hints of revolutionary new undersea weapons.

Ordinance specialists appear convinced that magnetic mines which would be attracted by the metal of a ship's hull are impractical. They were discredited in 1918 by an American official board headed by the late Thomas A. Edison which noted the quick loss of magnetic power with distance.

At the Armistice, Britain had 726 vessels of all types engaged in the perilous task of sweeping the English coast for 1,000 miles daily. The sweepers were blown up at the rate of about one a week during the entire war, but the rate of loss had been reduced from one ship for every two mines to one ship for every 80 mines destroyed.

Of 23,873 mines listed as destroyed, more than half were adrift.

Submarine mines accounted altogether for a loss of 803 British ships out of 3,154 British vessels of all sizes and types that went down.

A. F. of L. Challenges New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

comparable to the position of United Mine Workers in the Congress of Industrial Organizations, though less dominant.

Mr. Arnold boldly cited a list of "unquestionable violations" in the construction trades, including union efforts to prevent use of cheaper materials; attempts to compel hiring of useless employees; restraints to enforce systems of graft and extortion and illegally fixed prices, as well as to destroy legitimate collective bargaining systems.

Mr. Green carefully refrains from defending any of these practices. He takes his stand on the section of the Clayton Act which declares, "nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purpose of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof, nor shall such organizations or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the anti-trust laws."

Tells of Indictments

With this citation, Mr. Green called Mr. Murphy's attention to the fact that labor union officials have been indicted under anti-trust laws both at St. Louis and Washington "on the sham pretext that in calling a jurisdictional strike a union is not lawfully carrying out its legal objects." The Arnold letter of Monday contains a "grave perversion" of the law, he asserted. He contended that jurisdictional strikes are a legitimate type of trade union organization.

It is notable that down to the present, C. I. O. headquarters have made no protest against the Government's campaign. The building trades are dominated by A. F. of L. craft unions and leaders include some of the strongest C. I. O. opponents, like William Hutcheson, head of the carpenters.

It is taken for granted that a further explanation of New Deal position will be made. Mr. Arnold took the position that the five violations cited are not acts which "lawfully" carry out "the legitimate objects" of trade unionism and hence that the Clayton Act's exemption of trade unions does not apply.

Grange Balks At State Hand Over Medicine

(Continued from Page 1)

convention's action as authority for him to make a strong campaign against passage of the Wagner health bill by Congress.

Sponsor of the resolution in the convention was Kenzie S. Bagshaw, Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange. Mr. Bagshaw said, in an interview, that he and his state grangers opposed the Wagner health bill because they regarded it as regimentation. The enactment of the bill, he said, would make the Federal Government supreme in the broad field of medical care, and would bring in its train a meddlesome bureaucracy.

European experience with state medicine has not been a success, he said, and, moreover, the plan proposed by the Wagner bill would call for an enormous expenditure of money—approximately $850,000,000 a year.

Points Out Dangers

To voluntary group health plans, he had no objection—on the contrary, he was impressed favorably with them, but he insisted that nothing should be done to take away from the people their freedom of choice in selecting a physician, nor should people be asked to support, through funds raised by taxation, doctors who might receive their appointments as a result of political pull, and who therefore could not be expected to show the same interest in their patients as would be shown by physicians in private practice.

Also opposing the Wagner health bill was the Chairman of the Committee to which Mr. Bagshaw's resolution was referred, C. C. Cogswell, Master of the Kansas Grange.

Mr. Cogswell said, when questioned, that his experience with "relief medicine" in Kansas had led him to look with disfavor on a governmental medical program. An effort was made in his State, he said, to meet the medical wants of people on relief by providing them with free care by doctors, the relief agency paying the medical men a flat rate per month. The result, he said, was that people began going to doctors for service they never would have thought of asking for if they were paying for it themselves.

He thought state medicine in the hands of the Government would mean the same abuses on a larger scale, with people getting the less capable doctors to care for them.

Opposes Any Sales Tax

On taxation, the Grange stated its likes and dislikes clearly. It opposed:

1. Any general sales tax.
2. Issuance of tax-exempt bonds for governmental purposes.
3. Chain store taxes of a discriminatory or punitive character.

Chain stores were not mentioned by name, but were plainly indicated in a statement disapproving "all efforts which are discriminatory and which hamper efficient and economical methods of distribution."

On the affirmative side the Grange favored:

1. A graduated land tax to bring about dissolution of large holdings and encouraging the family sized farm.
2. A amendment of the Federal Income Tax Law designed to discourage corporation farming. This would provide that losses incurred in agricultural operations can only be deducted from the income derived from agriculture. Another resolution held that commerce between states be made as far as possible on a free trade basis, eliminating state trade barriers.

The Grange also went on record with a resolution asking that labor organizations be required "individually and collectively to be responsible for their acts."

Choice of next year's convention place is to be left this year to the Executive Committee. New York delegates made a bid for it.

A girls quartet from Candia, N. H., won the contest for quartets held during the convention here. The young singers were Muriel and Pauline Barthwick, Patricia Bugbee, and Nancy Cromwell. Not the least pleased person over this victory was the National Lecturer of the Grange, James C. Farmer, "Sunny Jim" to the Grange. Mr. Farmer is also from New Hampshire and beamed with pride over the girls' success.

Bonneville Current Long Trip in View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REDMOND, Ore.—It is entirely possible that this territory, located 150 miles southwest of Bonneville Dam, may obtain electricity from that project, Dr. Paul J. Raver, Bonneville Administrator, said in an address here. Bonneville engineers have been instructed to make a survey of central Oregon to determine the feasibility of constructing such a transmission line, Dr. Raver said.

Pointing out that the Northwest is now largely dependent upon agriculture and lumbering Dr. Raver said both of these industries could make profitable use of Bonneville power as a stabilizing element through the development of new industries that would use large blocks of power.

Netherlands Staggered By New Allied Blockade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 23—The Netherlands, just beginning to adjust itself economically to the heavy strain imposed upon neutrals by the war and particularly by the expense of continued mobilization, finds itself faced with another serious blow to its general trade through the new British-French blockade of German exports.

The Netherlands press, commenting upon the newest action of the Allies, does not hesitate to describe it as "an objectionable decision," "a heavy blow to neutral trade," and much consternation has been caused in shipping circles here and at Rotterdam at the possible effects upon their trade.

Handle German Trade

The new blockade, it is declared, spells ruin for many shipping companies, with disastrous increases in unemployment following. The Netherlands is expected to suffer more than other European neutrals since such a large percentage of German trade passes through the ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam and is carried in Netherlands ships to the United States, South America, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands Indies, Japan, and so on. It is anticipated here that German exports to America will particularly suffer in consequence of the British action.

"Britain's reprisals against Germany," writes the Rotterdam Telegraaf, "will have very harmful consequences for the port of Rotterdam. Ships will be still more restricted and in consequence there will be increased unemployment."

Netherlanders who had already shown their displeasure at delays resulting from the detention of their ships under the existing system for examining cargoes, consider this newest act one of the most serious blows apart from the war which could befall them.

Tolerance Expected

The only hope which the most competent Netherlands circles entertain regarding the future is that the British can be expected to show "a reasonable tolerance" especially as the position of the neutrals is growing worse.

Meanwhile, the Netherlands Government, backed by the whole country, is facing calmly and determinedly financial and economic problems arising from the reaction upon the Netherlands of the present situation.

The 1940 budget of 746,600,000 florins (about $25,000,000) carries a small deficit of 5,500,000 florins. Other additional expenditure such as the railway pensions fund, floating debt consolidations, and unemployment subsidy fund, raise the deficit to 60,000,000 florins.

To this amount must also be added the burden of mobilization costing about 10,000,000 florins weekly, even when the Netherlands is out of the war. Should it be involved in war then the expenditure would be trebled. The present heavy drain upon the country's resources is to be covered by the loan fund based upon the new war profits tax.

Balance Regular Budgets

The Government's aim is to make the ordinary budgets balance so that after the war ends only the special mobilization costs will have to be liquidated. The prolonged general industrial depression which once was responsible for 500,000 unemployed has been improved by mobilization which has reduced the unemployed to 170,000. The cost of living has risen 5 per cent since September, foodstuffs and necessities like soap rising 20 per cent.

Netherlands trade is strongly influenced by war conditions. For example, exports fell in October to 52,000,000 florins though imports remain about normal at 124,000,000. The Netherlands balance of trade always has been passive, the deficit being covered by invisible exports.

Shipping which is an important item in these latter, now is expected to suffer particularly as a result of British action on the seas. Thus exports by sea decreased in October to England, the Netherlands Indies, and the United States. On the other hand exports overland increased to Germany, Belgium, and Luxemburg, though not as much as sea exports decreased. imports by rail or river from Germany increased from 28,000,000 florins to 39,000,000 florins in October and from Belgium by 3,000,000.

Polish State

(Continued from Page 1)

mniorities whose disaffection was not the least cause of the collapse of the Polish State.

The new Polish Government contains representatives of all important Polish political groupings from Nationalists to Socialist and Peasant opposition parties. Two prominent members are experienced diplomats—August Zaleski, who holds the post of Foreign Minister, and Gen. Joseph Haller, who played an important part in organizing Polish legions during the World War, and who is now a Minister of State.

Restoration Expected

Meanwhile, Polish circles in Paris generally express the hope that restoration of a major part of Poland will automatically follow Germany's defeat in the conflict now in progress. As for the Polish regions which the Soviet Union has occupied, the Poles here profess to believe that a peaceful retrogression is possible through a series of plebiscites or diplomatic negotiations.

According to information reaching these same circles, guerrilla activity still persists in Poland but on a small scale. German occupation is reported as being more ruthless than the Soviet. It is reported that an Ukranian representative now is en route to Paris to participate in the new Government. This is considerd a new proof of the confidence in the Sikorski policy toward minorities. It is also a policy of the new Government to establish close relations with exiled leaders of Czechoslovakia as seen in the cordiality that characterized the recent meeting between Premier Sikorksi and the former President of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Eduard Benše, in London.

Congress' Library Offers Safe Haven For Magna Charta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—On Nov. 28, at 4 p. m., the British Ambassador will deposit in the Library of Congress for temporary safe keeping the Magna Charta recently on exhibition in the British Pavilion at the World's Fair, according to Archibald MacLeish, librarian.

This famous document is that belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral and is reputedly the best of the four originals still in existence. The Library of Congress will exhibit the Magna Charta in the Main Exhibit Hall, Second Floor, opposite the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

The British Ambassador will speak briefly and the Librarian of Congress will briefly reply. The ceremony will be altogether informal.

A small group of distinguished scholars and officials of the Government particularly interested in law and legal history have been invited to attend.

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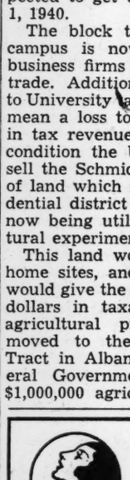

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Red Soldiers 'Amazed' At Baltic Prosperity

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia, Nov. 23—The Baltic States are now returning to normal after the recent occupation of agreed areas by Soviet troops and the first reaction to the evacuation of the Baltic Germans has subsided.

The intermittent contacts which the Soviet troops have had with the local population and the reaction of the Russian soldiers to the "prosperity" of the non-Communist world continue to be the subject of much comment. Otherwise the general impression is that nothing has altered in the past two months in Estonia, Latvia, or Lithuania.

This impression is increased by the press which carefully avoids reference to the Soviet troops. These troops have remained apart and inconspicuous, evidently on strict orders. In formal interviews, Government officials have expressed "satisfaction" with Russian conduct.

Curbs on Foreigners

The only official indication of any change is the prohibition against foreigners residing in Tallinn and other Estonian districts, in Riga and in five other Lettish towns.

The inhabitants of Tallinn and Riga tell interesting stories regarding the incredulity and amazement of Soviet-bred young Russians at the signs of prosperity, and especially at the unlimited supplies of consumer goods.

At Baltiski (Baltic port) the local Russian fishermen invited members of the newly installed Soviet garrison to a wedding feast. The latter, after much hesitation, accepted on the condition that the fishermen would not discuss politics or ask questions. But it was the soldiers themselves who plied the fisherfolk with questions regarding the strange capitalist world. The garrisons of Libau and Windau are reported to be largely composed in the lower ranks of non-Russian speaking central Asiatics.

German Evacuation

The evacuation of Baltic Germans continues, but many of those already evacuated voice bitter disappointment in letters using skilful dodges to pass censorship. Thus one writer mentions "we haven't seen our old friend Mr. Sviestas [Lettish for butter] since we arrived." A member of one family who went ahead writes home that "everything is very nice but suggest you postpone departure until after Jan's wedding" [this Jan is two years old].

Regarding the former Estonian officials who have already been evacuated, the Estonian press reports that Admiral Baron von Salza, former chief of the Estonian Navy, now manages a shipyard, Colonel Knorring, former Commander of the military district, received a job as prison guard, while his wife being non-Aryan was sent to the Lublin district—which the Germans plan as a new Jewish "reserve." The former counsellor of the Estonian legation in Riga received an appointment as a minor postal clerk when the Germans heard he collected stamps.

These gloomy reports have completely sapped the initial enthusiasm of the Baltic Germans, who now depart only from a sense of duty. Despite the efforts by local German papers, which heap condemnation on those remaining and describe the hardships ahead of them, it now appears that about 10,000, or 10 per cent, will refuse to heed the call of the Reichsführer.

Inner French Cabinet Formed For Economic War on Reich

PARIS, Nov. 23 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier announced last night the formation of an inner cabinet to press economic warfare against Germany in co-operation with Great Britain.

A special committee for this purpose was formed Nov. 2 with M. Daladier at its head, but establishment of the inner cabinet was held up pending the conclusion of the sweeping economic accord announced last week by the Allied War Council.

The 11 members of the inner cabinet include the Ministers of Finance, Merchant Marine, and Blockade. These are charged especially with the task of obtaining foreign exchange for purchases abroad, transportation, and supplies, and at the same time of trying to checkmate corresponding German activity.

Before announcing the new Government move to prosecute the war, M. Daladier conferred with Cesar Campinchi, Naval Minister, and other high members of the three defense departments.

Special Menu Melts Prisoners' Food Strike

FOLSOM, Calif. (AP)—A food strike involving 900 Folsom prisoners appeared broken Nov. 23 in the face of a Thanksgiving Day menu of roast and fried pork.

All but 50 of the convicts who refused their regular meals as a protest against sour mush—a "cook's mistake"—ate their evening meal Nov. 22, and A. R. O'Brien, Chairman of the State Board of Prison Directors, expected the last resistance would be broken at the next breakfast.

The strike, coming on the twelfth anniversary of the Thanksgiving Day riot of 1927, began when the prison chef attempted to find a new way to cook oatmeal, Warden Clyde Plummer said.

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Hitler Discusses Progress of War With His Leaders

BERLIN, Nov. 23 (AP) — Adolf Hitler discussed the progress of the war today with the leaders of Germany's armed forces in a meeting at the Chancellery.

It was the Reichsführer's annual fall reception of the heads of the three branches of the armed forces with their staffs at which he gets a rounded report of the past year's military activity.

Leaders at the Chancellery were Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Göring (number two Nazi and Chief of the Air Force; Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, Commander-in-Chief of the Army; Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy; and Col. Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the Armed Forces High Command.

The reception regularly is the largest regular military council held by Herr Hitler.

It was assumed the Polish campaign and the future campaign on the Western Front were the main topics.

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Polish Traffic Stops and Goes at Nazi Order

A German traffic policeman gives orders into a microphone from a balcony overlooking a busy street in Posen. The Poles are under a complete German traffic dictatorship. Even pedestrians are not allowed to cross the street before the order is given in German. Failure to comply means imprisonment.

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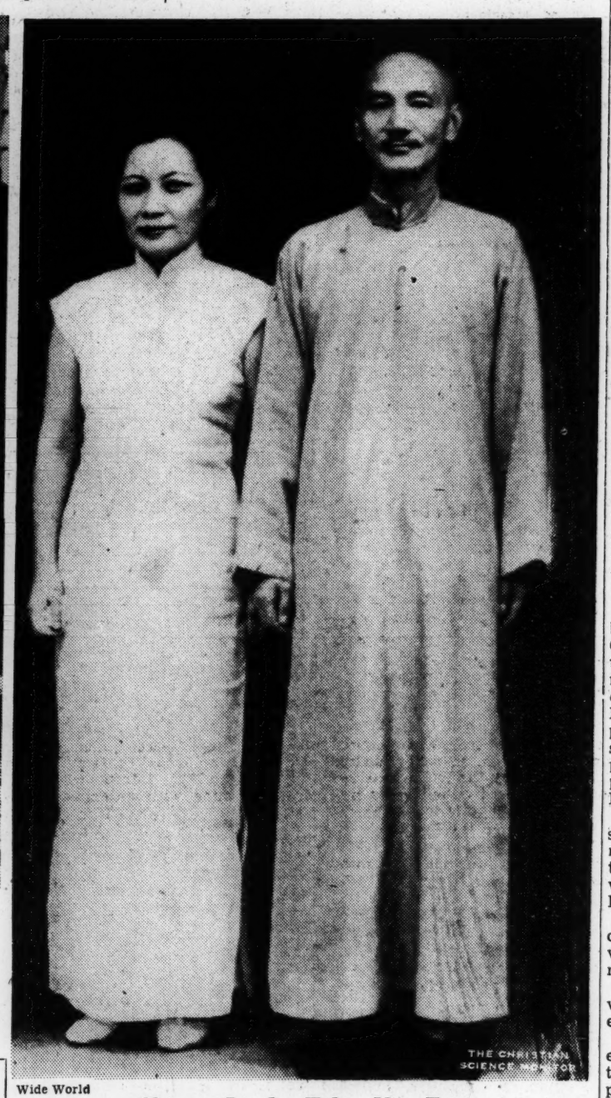
A Royal Visit

Queen Elizabeth on a surprise visit watches intently while an autocycle, used by nurses in London for long-distance visits, is demonstrated by a woman operator.



Wide World

Chinese Leader Takes New Post

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek with his wife. General Chiang has taken over the post of Chairman of the Executive Yuan, which is equivalent to that of Premier. He retains the presidency of the Supreme Defense Council and other high posts.

Rumanian Cabinet Resigns

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Rumanian Government resigned today after a breakdown of trade negotiations in which Germany brought pressure to obtain more oil and foodstuffs from Rumania at a lower cost.

Premier Constantine Argetoianu handed the Cabinet's resignation to King Carol, who asked him to attempt to form a new Government. Mr. Argetoianu formed the Cabinet Sept. 28. He was named Premier a week after the assassination of Premier Armand Calinescu by members of the outlawed Fascist Iron Guard. His appointment ended an interim military rule with Gen. George Argesenu as Premier.

King Carol was expected to call a meeting of the Crown Council to consider the crisis and any emergency steps to be taken. Informed persons said that German pressure caused a Cabinet split, some members wanting to yield to demands of the Reich while others held out.

The resignation followed closely upon Rumania's refusal to grant an increase of nearly 50 per cent in the exchange rate of the German mark—a blow at German hopes for greater trade with this country.

What, if any, connection there was between the two developments was not at once apparent.

A German economic mission, having failed to get the rate raised from 41.5 Rumanian lei to 60 lei for each mark, left for Berlin by air Nov. 22.

[In terms of American money, such a change would have raised the mark's purchasing power in Rumania from 30.3 cents to 43.8 cents.]

Rumania also declined to furnish tank cars which Germany would need in buying Rumanian petroleum, but did agree to lift an embargo on the export of oil-bearing seeds to Germany.

Girl Tags Grandpapa; Gets $1,000 Check

SALEM, Mo. (AP)—During Sunday services at the Salem Baptist church recently, flowers were distributed to young folks with a request that they pin them on someone in the congregation who has been an influence in their lives.

Anna Louise Bangert, daughter of Assistant Postmaster J. L. Bangert, pinned her flower on her grandfather, Louis Bangert, a retired railroad engineer.

"I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for this flower," Mr. Bangert told the girl, "and I'm going to pay you that for it."

Anna Louise received a check from her grandfather for $1,000.

As One Spy to Another: Greetings

BERLIN, Nov. 23 (AP)—" . . . Hearty greetings from your affectionate German opposition, German Gestapo . . ."

With those words, according to a DNB (official news agency) account published today, were ended 21 days of wireless contacts between the German secret police and British Intelligence—21 days in which the German operatives wormed espionage secrets from their foe by posing as anti-Hitler revolutionists.

DNB distributed for publication an account of 21 days of coded wireless contacts between the Gestapo and the British Intelligence.

Quoting "competent quarters," the news agency said that the contacts were ended at 10:10 a. m. Nov. 22 with the following message:

"In the long run, conversation with self-important foolish persons is boresome. You will understand if we break off. Hearty greetings from your affectionate German opposition, German Gestapo."

This grimly humorous finale to the Gestapo's cat-and-mouse game was said to have been taken as a matter of routine by the British radio operators who got in the last word by acknowledging receipt of the farewell message. DNB said:

"Since the exposure of English espionage action, despite the German announcement at this time, apparently it still was unknown to the English secret service wireless station. Both English operators, Inman and Walsh, even acknowledged this final message."

The Gestapo had asserted that British agents operated from a headquarters at The Hague, Netherlands Capital, but the location of the wireless station was not specified in the new disclosure.

According to the Gestapo, two British agents were arrested Nov. 9 when they attempted to enter Germany from The Netherlands at Venlo.

Allies Claim They Destroyed 8 German Planes and Lost 2

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP)—British and French fighter planes were reported to have swept the skies clear of German reconnaissance planes yesterday, shooting down seven.

An eighth enemy plane was destroyed by antiaircraft fire from the ground.

The British and French said that the French lost two planes in the day's fighting and the British none.

Some German fliers were reported captured.

Paris' Invader Turned Back

Meanwhile, Paris dispatches state that antiaircraft guns shortly after midday today turned back an invading plane while Parisians took refuge in air raid shelters. Alarms gave the City a five-minute margin of warning. There were no reports of bombs dropped.

Northwestern France was also put on a state of alert and two air raid warnings were sounded in Northern France.

The British Air Ministry on Nov. 22 made this announcement on the Shetland raid:

"An air raid warning was sounded in the Shetlands this morning. An unsuccessful attack was made on shipping in this area. The attack was driven off by antiaircraft fire.

"The enemy then attacked with bombs a Royal Air Force seaplane lying at moorings and set it on fire. We suffered no casualties."

The Ministry announced that the British for their part had made "successful flights" over the German cities of Stuttgart, Frankfort, Hamburg, and Bremen on Nov. 20 and 21.

Germans Claim Five

A different account was given by reports from the German High Command, which after referring to "unusually valuable reconnoitering results" from aerial excursions over France and Great Britain "despite strong pursuit plane and antiaircraft defense," said that five French pursuit planes were shot down in border patrol combat Nov. 22. No German losses were acknowledged.

The German communiqué also stated that, "Southwest of Pirmasens an enemy company attacked German vanguard posts. It was repulsed and suffered heavy losses.

"In various places minor air encounters occurred in connection with border patrol flights by numerous pursuit planes.

"At Freiburg a German plane was compelled by French pursuiters to make a forced landing.

"On Nov. 21 an air encounter ensued over French territory between nine German destroyer planes and seven French pursuit ships. The French pursuiters were fouted and thereby our own reconnaissance planes were enabled to continue their scouting activity. Enemy planes flying over German territory remained in the immediate vicinity of the border."

Allies Stronger

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Leslie Hore-Belisha, British Secretary for War, has told the House of Commons the Allies are becoming stronger with each day and for Germany to win it will "have to break through Allied defenses."

"An assault upon these is awaited with confidence by the French Supreme Commander (General Gamelin)," Mr. Hore-Belisha added. "On our side we can afford to choose our opportunity."

Britain is sending thousands of men each week to France to reinforce the original force of 158,000, the War Secretary said.

He described construction of defense works along the British sector of the Western Front and in summing up his impressions of an inspection trip said:

"Everywhere there's activity and everywhere there's mud."

Businessman Is Success at Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN RIDGE, N. J.—Arnold W. Lahee was an economist three years ago, a businessman delving into figures, facts and statistics. But today he is an artist, exhibiting his paintings in various places, including the Glen Ridge library. Turning to art after many years in business, Mr. Lahee has built success out of failure.

"When my firm failed," he said, "I had no position and we were in the midst of what is popularly called a 'depression'. I still have no position, but because of my art, I find the day isn't long enough. Out of what might be considered failure, I have discovered an ability I did not know I had."

Mr. Lahee traces the development of his artistic career to the fact that he has always loved nature, and has spent a great deal of time hiking, camping, and tramping through the woods.

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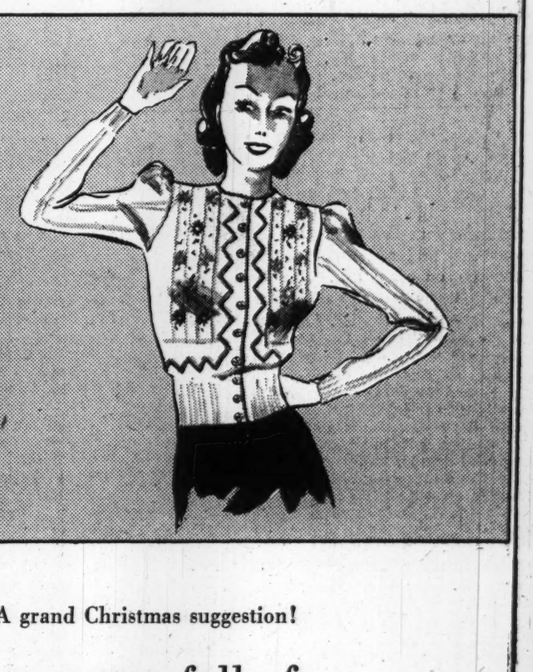
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

In the Skyland Pastures of Norway

"Gunnuf, come here! I have some news for you!"

Gunnuf was sitting perched in the open window of the hay loft, trying to forget his disappointment in whittling very busily at a new boat. But when Sister Helga came to the door of the storehouse and called to him, he scrambled down hastily for he could tell by the expression on her face that the news was good news.

For weeks now he had been hoping fervently that he could go up to the saeter, the upland mountain pastures belonging to Valcosa Farm, where in summer Margot and Signe and perhaps one or two of the other girls took the cows and goats for summer feeding. All the farms around had these skyland additions to their gaards in the valley, and Gunnuf always watched somewhat wistfully as his sisters set off for a summer on the mountain top. They would be busy, he knew, tending the stock, milking, making butter and a good supply of cheeses of many kinds. He had heard many an account of the good times they had up there, and it seemed to him a good deal like a prolonged picnic. But not a word had been said about his going.

Today preparations were going forward with special energy. Early tomorrow the saeter party would set out. In the storehouse, Mother and Helga were busy packing baskets of potatoes and dried fish and rye flour for the flatbread. Gunnuf had felt he couldn't endure the sight of the preparations any longer and had gone by himself up to the hay loft with his whittling.

A Last Minute Invitation

But it wasn't much help, for Margot and Signe were busy in the barn, collecting equipment for the summer's work, and he could see right into the bakehouse where Aslaug and Gunhild were busy baking a good supply of flatbread for the use of the saeter party. Now, at the eleventh hour, Helga was calling that she had good news for him. Into the storehouse he rushed, his eyes shining.

"Good news?" he asked.

"You're to go with us up to the saeter," said Helga smiling. "If you think you can make yourself useful."

Make himself useful! There was nothing Gunnuf wasn't ready to do.

Very early the next morning they were off, in fine procession. Brother Ole was going along to drive the little horse and to bring horse and cart back, for they would be needed when haying started. Helga was riding beside Ole. Margot and Signe were herding the cows and goats now. Later they would take their turns riding, and Gunnuf knew well that presently Ole would let him drive for a while.

Just now he was more than content to trudge along in the sweet-smelling summer morning. It was only five o'clock, but the sun was already well up in the heavens, for the land of Telemarken, where Gunnuf lived, was not far from the midnight sun. At eleven o'clock on summer evenings, it was still very light, and the sun appeared again long before three o'clock.

Feasts to Come

The girls stopped often to pick wildflowers—foxgloves and great bluebells and small mountain pansies, not much bigger than Gunnuf's thumbnail. Now and then he spied a few early blueberries or some wild strawberries, and then he would pick a handful for himself or for one of the girls.

"Be so good as to have a few berries," he would say, in the polite Norwegian phrase.

When they had climbed a way up the mountain, Gunnuf found no more ripe berries. There were green ones in plenty, and Gunnuf knew there would be some fine feasts by and by.

Ole stopped often to rest the little horse, for the cart was piled high and the way was steep. At nine o'clock Helga brought out the mid-morning lunch of fish and crisp flatbread and brown gjestost, the good goat's milk cheese which Margot and Signe were so expert in making and without which their meal would hardly seem complete.

It was almost noon when they reached the saeter, a small log cabin standing in a few acres of grass and woodland high on the mountain. Helga set out the lunch on the grass, for the cabin, she said frankly, wasn't fit for a pig to eat in.

Then after lunch how the girls did go at it, scrubbing walls and floor and hearth and furniture, rubbing the two windows until they fairly twinkled.

Gunnuf was glad enough to escape from all this and go with Brother Ole to mend the fences within which the cattle were called for the milking and the night's protection.

Cowbells in the Evening

"And now," said Gunnuf, when the fences were in order, "can we go fishing?" Ole nodded, his dark eyes twinkling.

The musical call of the saeter girls was ringing over the valley before the fishing was over. Then came the sound of the cowbells—the cattle were answering the call and coming in from mountainside and woodland for the evening milking.

When the boys came in, the cleaning was finished, and there was a delightful smell of freshly scrubbed wood. There was another delightful smell, too, Gunnuf thought, as he sniffed the air.

"Fletegrot!" he cried, and sure enough, Helga was carefully stirring in a copper pot over the fire that favorite of all Norwegian dishes, cream pudding, while Margot tended a bubbling kettle of potatoes and Signe with characteristic Norwegian fondness for eating outdoors, set the table under the pine trees.

"It is good you have such a fine catch of fish," said Helga. "The Rasmussen girls and Ivar and Sigurd are coming for supper, and the Skalvolds, too. It is almost time for them. The milking is finished."

Soon the trout were browning in a three-footed copper pan over the coals and Gunnuf was scanning the mountainside for the first sight of the guests. "Here they come! Here they come!" he shouted, and rushed down the pine-bordered path to greet them.

It was a merry party that gathered around the table high on the mountainside, with the lake glistening below them in the late evening sunshine.

"Be so good as to help yourselves," said Helga.

"Thanks, thanks, many thanks," responded the guests.

This gracious little ceremony was repeated each time a dish was passed and when supper was over, all the boys bowed and the girls curtsied to Helga and Ole, saying the polite Norwegian, "Thanks for the meal." At home this was always said to mother and father by guests and family alike, but up here Helga and Ole, as temporary heads of the house, received the thanks.

Dancing in the Evening

They had all been up very early that morning and worked diligently all day, but the sun was still high and everyone was ready now for some fun. Besides, the big brother would be starting home early the next morning and might not come back up the mountain for some time. So now Ole got out his mouth organ and the boys took turns playing a merry tune while the others danced. How glad now Gunnuf was that he had learned how, as he took blue-eyed Karen Skalvold successfully through the intricate figures of the Rhinelander.

And now at last the sun had dropped almost to the horizon and it was high time, Astrid Rasmussen said regretfully, that they started for home.

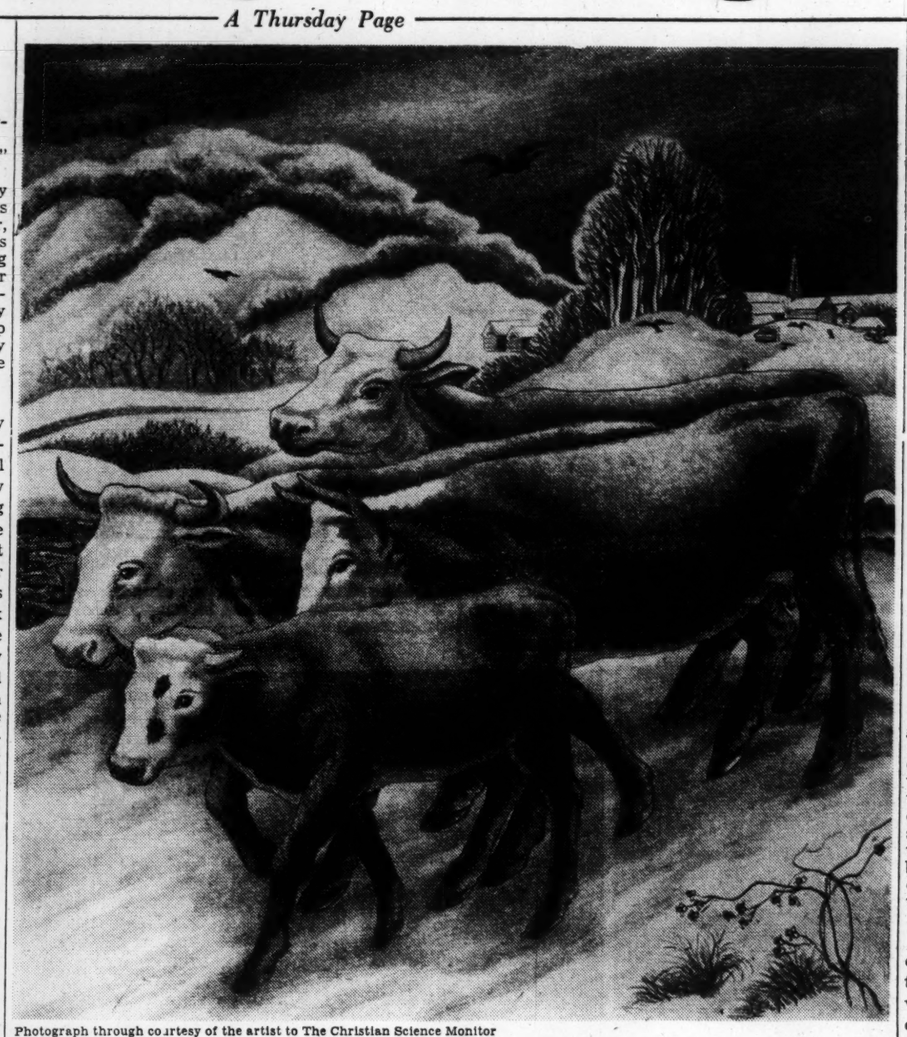
"Good night to you! Thanks for the evening!" said the guests. "Many thanks."

"Good night to you! Thanks for the last time we were together!"

It didn't take long for Gunnuf to get ready for bed. He climbed to the loft and was soon settled comfortably between his two feather beds, glad of their warmth and thickness, for the mountain air turned chilly at night. Through the open window of the loft he could see the late sunset still brightening the western sky.

From up and down the mountainside came an occasional sleepy tinkle of a cowbell as the animals moved a little in the saeter enclosures. He must be up bright and early, Gunnuf thought, to see Brother Ole off. Up here at the saeter was a good place for the summer. Gunnuf gave a sigh of deep content and fell asleep.

Alta Halverson Seymour



Photograph through courtesy of the artist to The Christian Science Monitor

A Peaceful Midwinter Landscape

Winter and summer, springtime and autumn, the country has its special charms. Ernest Fiene, the artist who made this lithograph, "Mid-Winter," has painted and drawn it in many moods. He lives in a farmhouse on a Connecticut hillside. From his studio, he sees the beautiful hilly landscape.

This lithograph is particularly interesting because of the splendid drawing of the cattle, the trees, the buildings off in the distance and the true feeling expressed of the cold and dampness of winter.

A lithograph is a print of a drawing made on a block of stone. Generally it is printed in tones of gray, from black to white. Not all printmakers are able to get the sensitive surface quality and the compact design of Mr. Fiene. He relies on line more than is customary, while others are willing to leave the boundaries vague and even smudgy.

Friends of the Forest

Are you a Twig?

The question may sound rather silly, but many hundreds of sensible young people, boys and girls of 15 and under, are proud to call themselves "Twigs" today. For, you see, they are junior members of a world-wide brotherhood known as "The Men of the Trees," in token of which they wear a little metal tree emblem with the word "Twahamwe" as its inscription. This word is taken from the language of the Kikuyu tribesmen in Kenya and means, "We all work together," or, as the society uses it, "We are all working together as one."

Being a Twig means that you love trees and will care for them at all times; that you are trusted to do at least one good deed a day—not always, of course, to trees—and that you will plant 10 tree saplings, or seeds, each year. Not a very big undertaking perhaps, but if young folk all over the world did this, how much lovelier, happier, and more productive this earth of ours would be!

How many people realize that trees are the world's first and greatest air conditioning agents—sweeteners, if you like, of our daily life? But they do even more than this. They conserve moisture, thereby relieving periods of drought, and by their grip on the soil, strengthen river banks in times of torrent. They also act as barriers to dust storms—"Shields of the world," the French call them.

Men of the Trees

Then, of course, their commercial uses are manifold. The ash tree is used for aeroplanes, cartwheels, and many other things; the oak for rail wagons and furniture; the larch for pit props, the spruce for violins and artificial silk, the willow for cricket bats, just to mention a few of their common services.

Nearly all of us today sleep beneath timber rafters, eat off wood, read off it—since paper is mainly derived from spruce pulp—float on it and fly on it! Yet, strange as it may seem, people are very careless of the forest stocks, a carelessness which so impressed itself upon a scholarly idealist, Richard St. Barbe Baker, when he became a forestry officer in Kenya, that he was inspired to form, in 1922, a society known as the "Men of the Trees."

The natives of Kenya, he found, were rooting up their forests piecemeal, reducing woods to waste land, which meant that many tribes depending on forests for food, clothing, and shelter, were actually dwindling away, the chiefs having given orders that the population must increase no further simply because there was no food to sustain it.

By recklessly despoiling trees in order to get yams, these natives were actually consuming the costliest of meals, for they were eating themselves out of existence. Unless something was done, Mr. Baker foresaw that their straggly forests would eventually follow in the line of the Sahara, which was once a fertile, wooded zone, and is now a profitless desert.

Ignoring Superstitions

It never occurred to these East African people that they might plant tree seeds. That was a matter arranged entirely, so they ignorantly supposed, by their idols, and it would anger those fierce images if any human being presumed to do their work. Mr. Baker, however, ignoring these superstitions, courageously summoned the tribes to meet him on the hill Muguga, which in the langage of Kenya means the treeless place. Here they congregated in their thousands, clan upon clan, magnificent, full-chested warriors in full war paint and carrying cowhide shields. But their spears were tipped with ostrich feathers to denote that they came in peace.

Soon, under the influence of Mr. Baker's enthusiasm, and awakened by his ideals, they began to dance, not a war dance, nor a harvest ceremonial dance, conducted prior to gathering their few crops, but a "dance of the trees." Wild and beautiful it was, and full of poetry and rhythm; and when it ended 50 picked warriors were sworn in as Watu Wa Miti (men of the trees), taking the same vows as Twigs take today.

Moreover, they were soon busy tending tree nurseries and dropping tree seeds into bare places under the Englishman's direction. In this way the one-time "Forest Destroyers" became "Forest Builders," with an ideal before them which could not be confined to Africa alone. Soon the newly formed society was sending branches and "Twigs" into other lands, until true lovers of trees were to be found in countries as far apart as England, Canada, India, Australia, and New Zealand.

Being a Twig, and faithfully fulfilling your tree vows, brings you into closest touch with a world of loveliness and utility, for trees, the best of friends to mankind, give freely of their beauty and substance, asking only to be granted an opportunity to give still more.

A. J. Forrest

A Small Boy Meets His Hero

By Laura Benét

Fourth of July, 1824. Independence Day and a day of surging crowds, waving flags and general happy enthusiasm for the town of Brooklyn, New York. For a great event was to mark this day. No one had forgotten the charming young Marquis de Lafayette, patriot and friend of liberty who had come over from France to play his generous part in the American Revolution. Now, nearly half a century later, he was returning to New York and had promised to lay the corner stone of the Apprentices' Library, on Cranberry Street, Brooklyn—Lafayette, himself!

It was a mighty day for Brooklyn. Men and women and swarming children crowded every available inch of space around the Fulton Street ferry, breathless with expectation.

In and about, between people's legs, darted a certain chubby little boy whose delighted wonder took in everything. His father Walter Whitman, a carpenter, had but lately moved to Brooklyn from the countryside of West Hills, Long Island. His little home was in Front Street, which bordered close upon the East River ferry, then making continual trips between New York and Brooklyn. Small five-year-old Walt, his second son, in spite of the loss of country freedom, found endless amusement and comfort in the sights, sounds and stir of the city. He was the friend of deck hands and ferrymen on the docks, talking to them, asking them questions and exchanging confidences as man to man.

As the Fulton Street ferry boat bearing the guest of honor and his glittering escort hove into the dock Walt's bright, wondering eyes were drawn to it as by a magnet. Although only five, he was a stout, strong child. He pushed, inched and fought for his bit of vantage ground. There, there he was! The hero! His heart thumped as he spied in the bow of the boat, a tall figure. This figure was surrounded by a number of officials from both Washington and New York. A wide gangway was promptly made and, amid whistles, cheers and shouts the little band, accompanying the tall figure, came silently ashore and got into the waiting row of carriages. Lafayette, bowing right and left and everywhere with a pleased smile upon his face, stepped into the choicest of the coaches, the one that was canary yellow and drawn by four white horses.

The Children Follow

When the coaches began to move, Walt moved too—as swiftly as his too short legs would allow. He must, he must follow that great yellow coach and not lose it in the mob. On and on rolled the stately procession followed by a number of running, breathlessly panting children. Foremost among them was the small boy with the black shock of hair and the apple-red cheeks that looked as if they had been polished. Oh he must, he would get closer to his hero's feet—even touch the great man if he dared!

All at once those magnificent coaches bowling along over the cobblestones drew up in front of an open place like a cellar, and stopped abruptly. But those pursuing small folk, gathering speed and force in their rapid chase, did not know that this was the beginning of the Apprentices' Library where the corner stone was to be laid. They could not stop themselves: they fell flatly into the open pit like a shower of pebbles. Hurriedly dismounting, several of the high dignitaries picked the children up and set them, somewhat shaken and scratched, upon their feet again.

A Hero Salutes a Poet

The guest of the day, he who was being shown such honor, suddenly found right at his feet and on the very edge of the pit, a little, sprawling boy. Then a breath-taking, world-shaking event for the child took place. Little Walt Whitman found himself swung high upward in a pair of strong arms and kissed warmly on both his fat cheeks.

His poetic nature already stirred, Walt felt himself borne up as if on golden wings. Lafayette, himself, the great Lafayette. He had been close, had been touched by him, pressed to his heart, singled out! The high and shining point of the Fourth had been reached for little Walt.

There was no need to follow any longer in the wake of the procession. He would scuttle home as fast as he could and tell his closest friend, his mother, all about his adventure.

In the telling of his story, the figure of the great general would wax taller and taller and taller until it touched the ceiling of the Whitman family's living room where his sweet mother, Louisa Van Velsor Whitman, sat with her mending basket in her lap. Fourth of July alone was hot and exciting enough. But Fourth of July plus a visit from the great Lafayette and a kiss from him planted on your cheeks when you were five, was—superb! A future poet had had a poet's experience.

Fall Is a Country

The town in autumn wears an air
Of blue expectancy, my street
Is paved with fallen leaves and far
Along a dim and cloudy stair
Of sky the last winged feathered fleet
Sails south where warmer pastures are.
Fall is a country in a town of trees,
Whose flags of color sail around the head;
And sharply on a sudden tilting breeze
The very air is winter diamonded.

JOHN RITCHEY

First Snow

Now by the farmhouse door the first snow falls
Upon the last chrysanthemums; the phlox
Stands white above its whitening leaves; the cat
Walks with a hesitant step, and the tall cocks
Stand angry-eyed, then like brass trumpets sound
Across the silent snow that turns the trees
To branching coral growing in a world
More soft and pale and secret than the seas.
The farmer's steps from shed-door to shed-door
Seem patterns laid on a pearl-powdered floor.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

King Charles' Tower

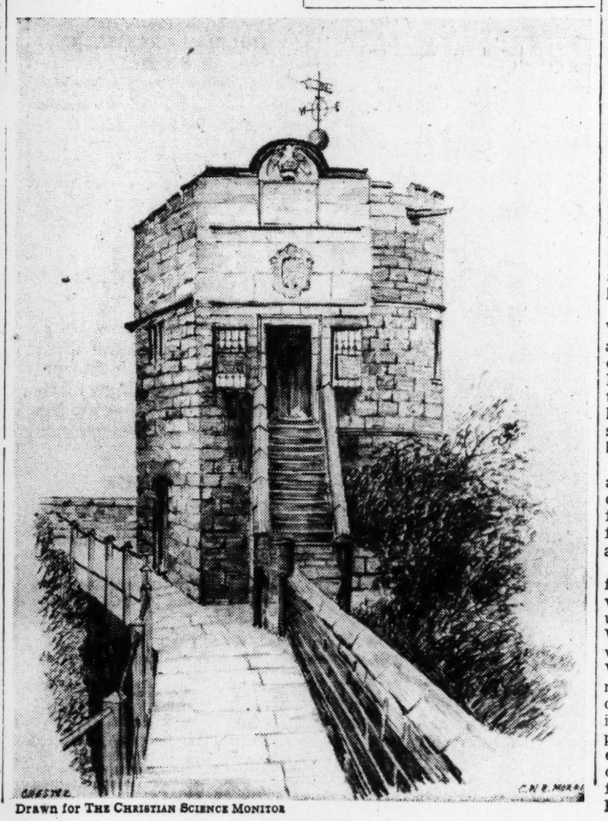
If, during the April that you are seventeen, your benevolent family should express its determination to take you on your first visit to England, it would not be a bad idea to accept—and promptly. April, in a manner of speaking, is the year's beginning: compounded of fresh airs and graces, tender green shoots along the hedgerows, daffies in the meadows, perhaps bluebells beneath the trees, lambs gamboling on insecure spindled legs, fleeting sun and shade, great billowing clouds in a misty blue sky. And, if Chester should prove to be your first old English town, that would hardly prove a mistake either. For Chester was one of the beginning settlements in a Britain to which Claudius sent an army in—well, you ought to remember that it was in 43 A. D.

The walls of Chester are among the most interesting relics which remain for us to wonder at. They are still among the most perfect walls in England, two miles in circumference and having four gates at the four points of the compass. The East Gate, for instance, which was rebuilt in 1769, marks the termination of that old Roman highway across country, called Watling Street.

To be sure, the walls that you will walk on are not really the Roman walls. It is only honest to admit that these are medieval walls, but that in some portions they rise upon the old Roman foundations and follow the same line. So that without too daring a stretch of the imagination, you may tell yourself that you are gazing out over the same lie of land which the Roman sentries saw nearly nineteen hundred years ago.

The Romans, who established a great frontier stronghold on the site of modern Chester, soon after their coming into Britain, called their stronghold Deva, which meant "the City on the Dee." There they placed the 14th Legion, and later the 2nd and 20th Legions, the latter of which remained quartered at Deva until the end of the fifth century; though, of course, they were often dispatched to do special work in other parts of Britain which had fallen under Roman control. In fact, many of the forts that were built in North Wales were really only outposts of that great fortress at Chester.

This little guard tower on the walls of Chester is called the Phoenix or King Charles' Tower. Strolling on your way around the walls, you may pause here, climb these steep steps and so look out over the countryside. If you like, you may imagine what King Charles I must have felt when, in 1645, he stood here and watched his Royalist army defeated at the hands of the Roundheads on Rowton Moor.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Young Lithuanian Farmers

Thousands of boys and girls living in the Lithuanian countryside are preparing themselves, as members of Young Farmers Clubs, to be practical agriculturalists.

These boys and girls are tremendously energetic. They run a bright, well illustrated weekly magazine of their own, organize shows and exhibitions, arrange courses of lectures to be given during the winter, and do all they can to help forward the agriculture in the neighborhood in which they find themselves. They learn to rear many types of small farm animals, such as pigs, sheep, calves, poultry and rabbits, and it is not unusual for them to take entire charge of the young stock on the small farms.

They are also taught how to grow bush fruit and to prune apple trees; how to plant and grow vegetables, and how to bottle and can both fruit and vegetables for winter use. This is a particularly important branch of the work for it is difficult to get supplies of fresh fruit and greens during the long winter. Qualified teachers come specially to give talks.

At Kaunas, the capital of Lithuania, there is a fine museum in the Chamber of Agriculture at which the Young Farmers are very welcome, and where they can bring interesting things they themselves have found or about which they want information, such as rare moths and insects, flowers and plants.

Beekeeping, a very old industry in Lithuania, is also a subject about which the Young Farmers learn a great deal, while many of the boys and girls are becoming adepts at tree planting. During the World War, and for some years afterwards when Lithuania was in enemy occupation, a great number of trees were sacrificed, and for the past twenty years the people have regarded tree planting as a most important activity in which the Young Farmers are now taking their share. Between December, 1938, and December, 1939, they will, it is hoped, have been responsible for planting no fewer than 600,000 trees—a truly magnificent achievement.

It often happens that members of the clubs go in a body to help a busy farmer with some special branch of his work such as flax gathering or the cutting of hay or corn. When driving along the Lithuanian roads in summer, one sees the beautiful blue flax flower everywhere, and later all hands are busy getting in the harvest, for it is important that the flax should be picked at a certain stage of its development.

Let's Compete Again

Girls and boys who read The Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one for the best letter or essay chosen from those sent in by girls and boys from 15 to 17 years of age; one for the best submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 14 years of age and one for the best sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may send us reviews or criticisms of any book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Manuscripts should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet. Manuscripts submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 17 years old should be from 200 to 300 words. Those submitted by children under 12 years old should be from 150 to 200 words long.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

If none of the papers submitted in any one of the classes, in some particular month, are good enough to deserve an award, the award will be withheld for that month.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of the month will be considered as entries for the month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

Bells Buzzers Chimes

To let you know someone is at the door; to summon the maid from the kitchen—the chauffeur from the garage.

Perhaps you need more bells or buzzers. Perhaps the ones you have are distractingly noisy. Replace them with mellow chimes. See an electrician. You'll probably find one in your town who advertises in The Christian Science Monitor.

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LAURA M. AGASSIZ
24 Kay St., Newport, R. I.

Financial Watch Proposed For Employ and Work Groups

HAVANA, Nov. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt expressed the "sincere hope of the United States Government that there will be no lessening of the activities of the International Labor Organization during the existing world emergency," in a message sent to the American States Labor Congress here.

"This conference is another significant example of the effectiveness of an agency like the International Labor Organization, which even in times like these can serve the people of various nations without regard to boundary lines or battle front," the President wrote.

Sixteen countries are represented at the conference, including Canada

The first hint of impending differences developed at the opening session, when Wilfredo Brito, Cuban Oil Company attorney and employers' delegate, clashed with Vicente Lombardo Toledano, General Secretary of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, over composition of the committees.

Delegates from 16 countries heard Señor Toledano warn that "the non-controllable force" of those who profit from war "may force us" into war. "We will only avoid this monster," he said, "if we impose social justice in all America and enforce a real democracy."

Juan Miguel Portuondo Domenech, Cuban Secretary of Labor, was elected conference President.

The committee on resolutions studied a proposal favoring Government supervision of the finances of employee and employer organizations. The measure, submitted by Señor Brito, called for a prohibition against acceptance of donations "from any other foreign state, organizations or institutions established inside or outside the country." The resolution proposed also that governments give "utmost publicity" to accountings on earnings and disbursements.

Unified New York Transit System Assured on Receipt of Securities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—The City is today obligated to continue its program to bring the properties of the Interborough Rapid Transit-Manhattan Railway Company under municipal control following declaration by the Transit Commission yesterday that the project was "operative." This status follows receipt of formal notice that deposits of various classes of Interborough-Manhattan securities had reached or exceeded the percentages stipulated in the agreement between the City and the representatives of the security groups.

The "operative" declaration also carries with it the condition that the City and the depositing security holders go through with the transaction on a "consummation" date soon to be set up by the Commission. The obligation, however, is not yet final, because all parties to the unification deal have the right to withdraw if certain conditions relating to tax matters and several contingencies arising from pending Federal receiverships involving both companies are not fulfilled.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia was optimistic that these conditions would be met.

"I am not ordinarily lavish in praise of bankers," he said, "but in this case they have done an efficient job. This puts unification within striking distance of its ultimate goal."

William G. Fullen, Chairman of the Transit Commission, and Chester W. Cuthell, special counsel for the Commission, concurred with the Mayor in his view that unification of the Interborough and Manhattan properties within the City's jurisdiction was near at hand.

Simultaneously, Mr. Cuthell announced that deposits of securities of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System, the other major transport line here, were progressing so rapidly that the $175,000,000 B. M. T. unification plan probably would attain "operative" status within a month or two. Learning of this the Mayor warned some holders of large blocks of B. M. T. securities the City would not stand for their holding back their securities in the hope of getting a better price later on.

Americas Pledge Aid for Defense

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala (AP)—Twelve United States Senators and Representatives, returning from an inspection of the Panama Canal, said Nov. 23 they had been assured of Central American co-operation for strengthening defense of this hemisphere.

The group, which has visited a number of countries, planned to fly to Mexico City and possibly arrange an interview with President Lazaro Cardenas.

Representative Paul W. Shafer (D) of Michigan, said, "in efforts to strengthen the United States' defenses in this area we need Central American co-operation, which has been promised.

"We intend to try to help these countries in turn by introducing legislation whereby the United States will help Central American republics stabilize their currencies and enable them to resist economic pressure from European and Asiatic countries."

Representative Shafer said a four-day inspection of the Canal Zone had convinced the party that new military roads were needed.

Wonders of Research: Hand Job Gets Setback

Chinese craftsmanship fails against girl's mechanical deftness—'Old Faithful' halts.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

They say Chester Gan of the Chinese Village at the World's Fair in San Francisco is still worried about the ease with which pretty Miss Tanya Widrin flattened out his attempt to gain a reputation as a laundryman.

But confidentially, Chester knew he didn't have a chance with his antiquated sadiron and sprinkling cup against a modern electric ironer, when he started. Old-fashioned western chivalry that dictates "ladies first" has penetrated the modern Orient, too, he says, and anyway, "They framed me with a cold iron and a leaky sprinkling cup."

Geyser Periods Variable

Checking up on "Old Faithful," supposed clock-work geyser in Yellowstone National Park, researchers find that while its faithfulness is remarkable, its eruptions do vary to some extent over a period of months. All of which means that the old tradition of "on the hour, every hour," isn't true. Even time itself isn't that exact. Every display lasts for five or six minutes, ending in a flood of hot water flowing down the hillside to the river.

Mechanical Extemporizing

For the man who has trouble keeping his ideas lined up properly during an address, Dr. W. M. Fornet of Berlin, Germany, has invented "Rostra Forneta," a desk from which a lecture can be delivered with every appearance of its being spontaneous. Fundamentally, it is a device with two cylinders hidden from the public view, to which a manuscript is attached in the form of a consecutive roll. A lamp and a mirror which magnifies the script or print three or four times, constitutes the rest of the secret. Naturally, the type must be in mirror-script, then when the lecturer looks in the direction of the lighted mirror, he seems to look at the audience and to extemporize the whole affair Excellent legibility and good illumination gives the speaker self-confidence and the voice is not lost by his leaning over the manuscript.

But he musn't forget to turn the cylinder.

Correct Forecasts

Smithsonian Institution's Dr. Charles G. Abbot heard so many protests from sport fans about rainy week ends that he decided to make a study of the daily weather records at Washington to see whether or not there was any real ground for supposing that there is a period of seven days in the local rainfall.

The records studied covered a 15-year period from 1924 to 1939, and it turned out that there is apparently a period of six days and 18 hours in Washington precipitation, which is about one-fourth the period of the sun's rotation upon its axis. The study was finished last May, though not published then. Dr. Abbot then predicted maximum rainfall on Sundays and Tuesdays in June and on Saturdays and Mondays in July. The prediction held true.

Energy Figured Out

Today, chemists without having to conduct a single experiment can frequently calculate whether a certain product can be produced from new and untried raw materials. Energy relationships are studied, to learn whether or not an untried reaction will liberate free energy. Energy has a natural tendency to scatter, and this tendency provides the driving force of chemical reactions.

Weather Reports Cut Off

One of the effects of the war in Europe has been the greatly curtailed weather reports from ships at sea and observers abroad. Immediately after war was declared the twice daily broadcasts of the International Meteorological Society on European weather ceased. They originated from Rugby, England, and were based upon reports from 100 stations all over the continent.

It is understandable, when we consider how important weather information is to military operation on land and sea and in the air. Even in North America, though the United States Weather Bureau is continuing its international broadcasts from the naval radio station at Arlington, they contain no information from Canadian sources, nor do they now include information of any kind for areas east of the mid Atlantic.

Westinghouse

Classic and Modern Methods

Laundryman (Chester Gan) with flatiron loses to operator of mangle (Miss Tanya Widrin) in ironing contest

Dewey to Declare Candidacy Next Week

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Delineation of another Republican candidacy for the 1940 presidential nomination was assured here today as Thomas E. Dewey, permitted his friends to report that his ambition would become formal party property next week.

The New York County District Attorney has been having more and more to do with the Party nabobs of the Middle West and East since the summer heat took him back to his home town for a visit with his mother and he began hobnobbing with politicians in a big way. His candidacy, however, has remained a foregone conclusion rather than a declaration, and he did not even venture to join the other headliners in a statement of position on the proceedings to revise the Neutrality Act.

The Minnesota Republican State Central Committee will supervise Mr. Dewey's initial public proffer of his services as national standard-bearer when he speaks in Minneapolis on Dec. 6.

Planned in Nassau

In New York, the projection is being planned out of Nassau County Republican headquarters, where J. Russell Sprague, a figure newly ascendant in Empire State politics, will furnish the sponsorship. Mr. Sprague is a member of the State Executive Committee, whose chairman, Edwin F. Jaeckle, of Buffalo, is a Dewey backer.

Indeed, the fence-building for the young lawyer whose dimensions for the race are rapidly approaching favorite-son proportions over an intensive effort of upstaters to assure this status for Frank E. Gannett, chain newspaper publisher centering in Rochester, has brought him enviably representative support in the north country territory stratgetically important to Republican strength.

While Mr. Gannett appears certain of the backing of Thomas D. Broderick, Monroe County leader, as long as he remains in the line-up, and presumably of the latter's close affilrate, Rolland B. Marvin, Syracuse Mayor and Onondaga County leader, the momentum appears in the Dewey direction at this time.

Is Boosted by Heck

Oswald D. Heck, of Schenectady, Speaker of the Assembly, is another energetic ally in the Dewey cause, continuing the combination with Kenneth F. Simpson, National Committeeman from New York and head of the New York County party organization, which so nearly won Mr. Dewey the Governorship in 1938, over the champion Democratic vote-getter and three times incumbent, Herbert H. Lehman.

Down State, Mr. Simpson's colleagues in the four other New York City counties are all committed to Mr. Dewey's candidacy, as well as those in the contiguous counties of Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester, constituting the metropolitan area. This territory, of course, is not a determining factor for Republicans in the Empire State vote outcome, but the interest of up-State leaders in the Dewey boom is comfortably in the ascendant.

Traders Favor Permit Plan Of Exporting to Neutrals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Navicerts, or "passports" for American merchandise shipped through the British blockade to neutral nations bordering Germany, were available to New York exporters at the British Consulate General here today upon payment of $2.

Foreign traders, as a rule, favored the arrangement, holding that the system would eliminate delays involved in the searching of vessels at British ports. They recalled that the navicerts had proved helpful in facilitating shipments through the British blockade during the latter part of the World War, and they called the $2 "reasonable."

The application form for navicerts questions the exporter regarding the precise nature of goods, quantity in words and figures, net weight in metric tons where possible, shipping marks, name and address of consignor, if different from that of shipper, name and address of consignee, and ultimate consignee, port of shipment, proposed date of shipment, name and nationality of vessel, and ports to which goods are consigned.

Exporters said that they would use the system widely, unless high fees or burdensome requirements were attached, in which case they would transport their goods without the certificates and take their chances of delays caused by searches in European waters.

Traders will find little objection to the system, if it is carried out as it was during the World War, William S. Swingle, Vice-President of the National Foreign Trade Council, said. It might become burdensome, he added, if it was used as a means of attaching conditions to the granting of a certificate or to limit the variety or quantity of merchandise that exporters might ship to neutral European markets.

Jungle Unicorn Bird Proves Just a Turkey

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Discovery of a horned turkey was announced Nov. 22 by the Academy of Natural Sciences. Except for a three-inch protuberance from its forehead, it resembles the common Thanksgiving Day fowl—and it's good to eat.

The bird, found in the South American jungle, was named "Pauxi Unicornis"—unicorn bird. The Academy has received the skin of the bird from a member of the Academy expedition.

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Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday—Station WRUL and WRUW (formerly WIXAL):
Morning 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m., service 10:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening Station WRUL, 6.04mc (38.6m). 11.73mc (25.6m). Complete service starting with chimes at 7 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Thanksgiving Day Service

Thursday, Nov. 30, Station WRUL, 11.79mc., (25.4m), 15.13mc., (19.8m). Chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time, continuing until testimonies begin.

Devotional Program

Third Sunday, WRUL, 11.73mc (25.6m). 6.04mc (49.6m), 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

International News Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Mondays to Fridays, 3:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m).

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Saturdays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m).
Mondays to Fridays, 11 p. m., 11.73mc (25.6m), 15.13mc (19.8m).

NEW FACES!

For informal evening wear Roger Kent sponsors the correct Double Breasted Dinner Jacket with either the accepted grosgrain faced lapels or the newer, brighter satin facings.

DINNER JACKET and TROUSERS $35.00
DRESS WAISTCOATS $8.50

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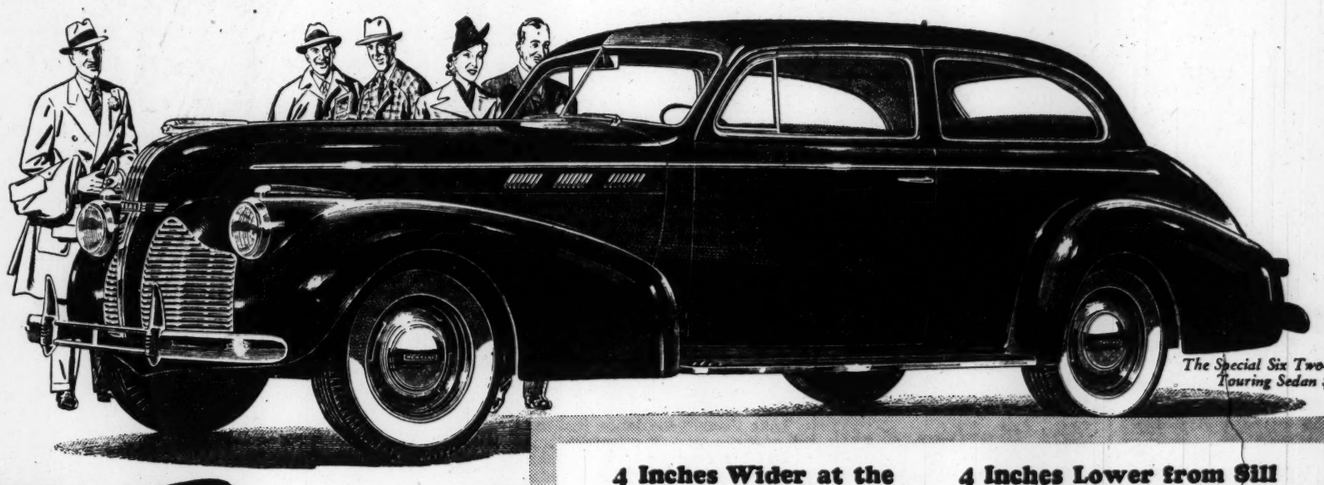

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Washington, Robinson And Strode in Offense of Bruins

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Still the team with the best chances of heading off the Rose-Bowl bound Trojans, the U. C. L. A. Bruins have jelled themselves into a distinctive team—an eleven that is so far undefeated and one that at times has shown that it may have what it takes to beat the undefeated Trojans and go to the Rose Bowl.

As has been emphasized before, the Bruin aggregation is known for three stars: quarduple-threat Kenny Washington '40 who already is on a number of All-American lists; his catcher, W. W. Strode '40, an "end-man" if there ever was one (Washington to Strode" always means a first down and perhaps six points); and Jackie Robinson '42, fastest and most shifty back on the Coast, if not in the country.

Simple Formation

The next most distinctive thing about the Bruins is that they start practically every play from a simple man-in-motion formation. This is the contribution of their coach, Babe Horrell, so far undefeated and tied twice in his first season at the helm. This fundamental formation has made the Bruins, on the fact of things, the easiest team in the world to scout. Actually, the formation leaves at least three backfield men to watch during those crucial first seconds, so in effect the Bruins have proven deceptive enough to go unbeaten in their first seven games without a breather.

This is how the backfield lines up: Signal-caller Ned Mathews '41 crouches a pace behind right guard (ready for a quarterback sneak, or to run interference, or to get clear around right end for a pass); Left-half Washington stands two paces behind center, slightly to the left; Fullback Bill Overlin '41 crouches four paces behind center, just to the right of Washington; and Right-half Robinson braces himself one pace behind right end. No matter who is in the game to replace these powerful first-stringers, practically every play starts from here as they come out of the huddle.

Many Possibilities

Just as the ball is snapped the right half runs back (man-in-motion) on a diagonal between Washington and Overlin. By the time Robinson has reached him, Washington has turned to face to the rear, so all three "make look" like each has the ball. Robinson of course has picked up speed off to the left—off to the races if he has the ball; otherwise he is used to pull the secondary after him to the left, or else to get clear for a long lateral or long forward.

If Washington has kept the ball, he can either start his famous inside end runs to his right, or swing wide to his right, or delay himself into a center buck, or hand the ball to Overlin for split buck through center. All these alternatives become apparent in a split second; even if Overlin hasn't the ball he fakes a line plunge or runs interference. So with Washington, Robinson, and Overlin running pointedly on every play, it's been almost impossible for any team so far to throw this first-string combination to a loss.

Feints Reverses

Of course the pass plays start from this running-play placement. If Kenny is to pass, he feints a reverse and then jogs to his rear while Overlin and Mathews, together with pulled-out guards block out the chargers. The effectiveness of the Washington-Strode combination shows how well this is timed.

Coach Horrell, full of surprises, has shocked everyone by having Overlin do some passing. On a few of the plays Overlin receives the ball for a straight buck; if he is to pass, he gets the ball either direct or on a reverse; the surprise element of a Bruin fullback passing worked effectively in the Cal game.

Simple but effective, this is the Bruin attack. And if Tennessee, Cornell, and Texas A. &. M. are smart, they'll paste this in their helmet, for one of them may need it, come Jan. 1.

Robert K. Shellaby

A. A. U. Considers Pan-American Games for 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—The executive and foreign relations committees of the Amateur Athletic Union met recently to consider the possibilities of holding Pan-American games in case the 1940 Olympics are abandoned by Finland.

A special committee consisting of Jeremiah T. Mahoney of New York, Avery Brundage of Chicago, Gustavus T. Kirby of New York, Eugene Bonniwell of Philadelphia, and Sid Foster of Los Angeles, with President Laurence Di Benedetto of New Orleans and Daniel J. Ferris, national secretary-treasurer, serving ex-officio, was appointed to consider the Pan-American games.

Proposals have been made to hold such meets in Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and New York, and invitations from Cuba and Argentina for proposed meets there have been received.

The executive committee also recommended that the National A. A. U. convention, which will be held in Hollywood, Fla., Dec. 8 to 10, approve a plan to add 10 cents to the price of each ticket to an A. A. U. senior championship contest. The money would go into the Olympic fund.

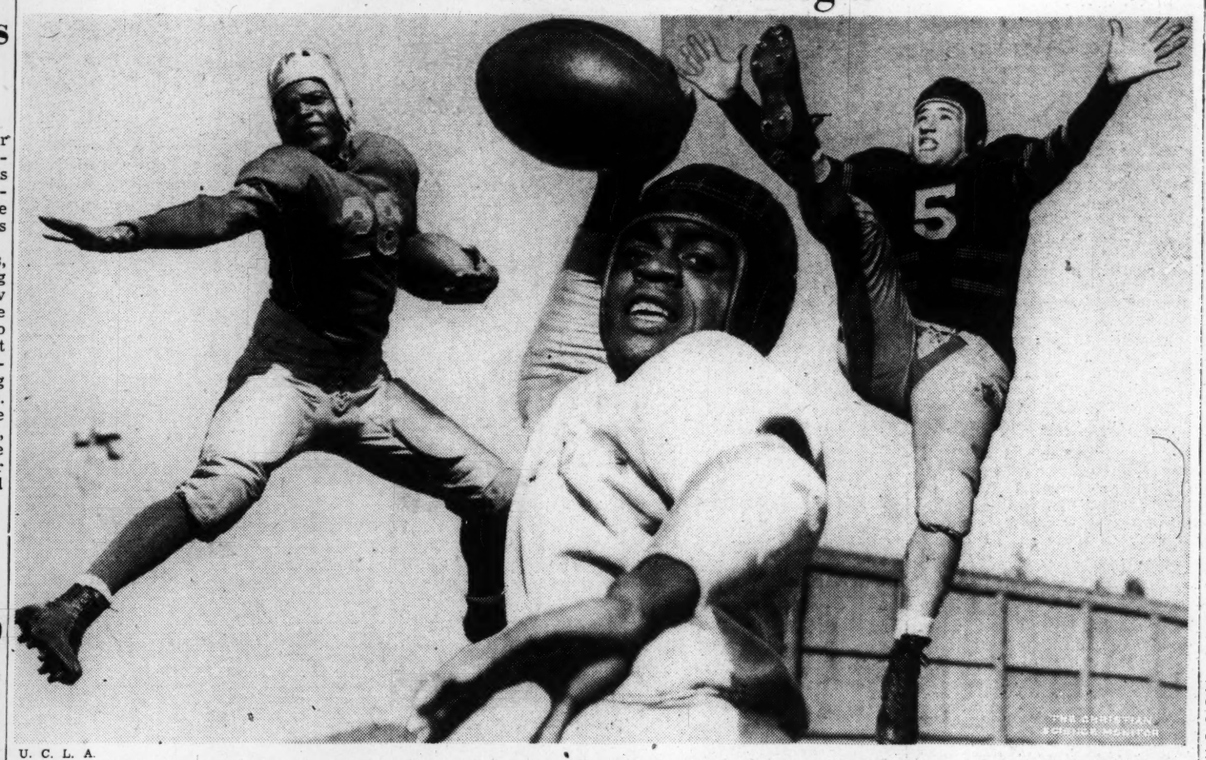
St. Louis Gunners Start Road Tour

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 23 (AP)—The Gunners of the American Professional Football League, who lost their financial backer to cap a disastrous home schedule, have reorganized and will finish the season on the road, playing the Tanks at Louisville, Ky., next Sunday.

General Manager Bud Yates said a new coach, Charles McGinnis of Marblehead, Mass., would direct a squad of 18 players. After the Louisville game, Yates said the Gunners expected to play two more road contests before going to Los Angeles to meet the Bulldogs on Dec. 17 to end the season.

A 350-mile-an-hour speed in an auto is almost as fast as that the American Power Boat Association Challenge Cup.

Still in the Coast Limelight



U. C. L. A.

Left to Right: Jackie Robinson, Speed Merchant of the Uclans; Kenny Washington, Star Passer; Bill Overlin, Babe Horrell's Surprise Backfield Ace.

Punts And Passes

By the Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA—Fullback Jim Connell, handicapped by injuries, hasn't played long enough in any game to score for Penn this year. So in the finale against unbeaten Cornell Saturday his teammates plan to let Connell lug the ball over the line—if and when they get near enough.

* * *

DENVER—If Denver University had a few more workhorses like these two boys coach Cac Hubbard wouldn't have to worry about reserves. Center Frank Scott has played 409 of a possible 420 minutes in seven games and Fullback Herb McCarthy, all-conference last year, has stuck to his chores for 404 minutes.

* * *

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — So many people want to find out how Illinois upset Michigan, and kindred information from that old master Bob Zuppke, that he has had to issue a public announcement his speaking calendar is overflowing and he cannot accept any more invitations.

* * *

CLEMSON, S. C.—This probably will start a lot of correspondence about leading ground-gainers. Loyell (Shad) Bryant, the Clemson Tigers' speedster, has advanced the pigskin 2,190 yards in three seasons of varsity football. The Carthage, Tenn., boy has traveled 1,080 from scrimmage, 345 with passes, 41 with intercepted passes and 724 on punt returns.

* * *

FRESNO, Calif.—For the first time since James (Rabbit) Bradshaw became football coach at Fresno State College in 1936 he held secret practices in preparation for the tussle with San Jose

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Drama of the Training Camp

One of the favorite winter pastimes of baseball men is recalling training camp tales of other years. Many carry a note of comedy; others tell of tragedy. More drama struts across the big league stage during those seven or eight short weeks of spring conditioning than during the entire regular season. High-priced minor league stars fade beyond recognition when the pitchers start throwing curves. Unannounced class D recruits rocket before unsuspecting managers and earn steady employment. Popular veterans show the first signs of slipping. Innocent country rookies, rich in natural ability but inexperienced in the routine of city life, run the gauntlet of time-worn tricks.

Of course, you cannot always tell about the training camp joke. It may turn out to be a joke on everyone except the principal target.

In the spring of 1911, the Phillies had a green farm boy in their camp at Birmingham, Ala. He was extremely shy and the butt of joshing remarks from dawn to dusk. They could put almost anything over on this raw kid. But he had one little possession that no one could take away—a pitching delivery as smooth as oil. He could pour that ball over the plate with the grace and ease of an English lady pouring tea.

However, on the journey North this boy was not exactly a mystery to rival batters. He could get balls in the strike zone, but Manager Charley Dooin had seen nothing resembling a curve. So when Dooin made out a list of releases to Baltimore, the farmer's name was included.

Reaching Philadelphia, the Phils went into their annual city series with the Athletics. Because he had done a fair relief stretch a few days before in Richmond, Dooin started the kid against the Mackmen. All he did was hurl no-hit ball during the first five innings, exploding a curve that even the catcher couldn't hold. That night Dooin cancelled the release and the farmer went on to win 28 games in the National League. His name was Grover Cleveland Alexander.

In the spring of 1905 the Detroit Tigers, then managed by Billy Armour, trained at Augusta, Ga. Germany Schaefer, one of the original comedy reliefs of baseball, was then a headline player with the Bengals. Schaefer was having a barrel of fun with a youngster just signed by the Augusta club, with whom the Tigers were playing a series of exhibitions. In fact, the entire Detroit Club was amused by the rookie's antics. When Armour joined the team Schaefer told him: "Say, Bill, we've got a big laugh for you down here."

"What's the laugh about?" inquired the manager.

"This Augusta club has got a 'crazy' kid who will give you enough laughs to last all season," replied Schaefer. "He tries to stretch every single into a double, every double into a triple and every triple into a home run. He starts for second base while the pitcher has the ball in his hand, bunts with two strikes on him and runs over everybody in his way."

Armour took a long look at this "crazy" boy, but he didn't laugh. At the end of the season be bought him for $700. His name was Ty Cobb. You may have heard of him.

Before the Pacific Coast League campaign of 1923, the San Francisco Seals looked over a rookie hurler from the sandlots of Oklahoma. He had won 40 games in semi-pro ranks, but was just another thrower in the Seals' camp. When the bell rang in early April he worked batting practice and warmed the bench. His habit of winning games was still back in Oklahoma.

While engaged in a series at Seattle, the Seals ran out of fielders. As this particular rookie was fast, the manager planted him in right field. Going through a double-header, the unwanted pitcher contributed eight hits in nine trips to the plate. Within a month he broke up at least half a dozen games with pinch hits. By the end of the year he was a regular outfielder. In 1926 he was purchased by the Pittsburgh Pirates. Since that year the rookie pitcher has won three batting championships in the National League under the name of Paul Waner.

Vols Stand Out For Rose Bowl Bid Right Now

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 23 (AP)—Undefeated Tennessee stands out as first choice for the Rose Bowl invitation, but don't make too certain of it just yet.

Boiled down to more words than they're probably worth, predictions of this kind having a way of coming back at you, here is what three authoritative sources say in behalf of the three leading teams eligible for the lucrative bid—Tennessee, Texas A. and M., and Cornell:

Cornell Is Out

Tennessee will accept an invitation if it is tendered;

Texas A. and M. would like one, but will not be brokenhearted if it misses out; they'll be bidding again in 1941;

Cornell honestly and sincerely will not accept a post season engagement because of its iron-clad agreement with its Ivy League brethren.

Identities of these three "authoritative sources" cannot be divulged because none wishes to be placed in the position of speaking for constituted officials of their respective alma maters.

No Idle Conversation

Needless to say, however, all three are close to the guiding athletic heads of the universities, have been in contact with the front offices, and are not given to idle conversation.

The Rose Bowl picture will not be completed until Dec. 9, by that time the host Pacific Coast Conference will have played out its schedule. At present the University of Southern California and the University of California at Los Angeles are tied in the chase with one tie apiece marked against them. Just behind is Oregon State, which meets U. C. L. A. here this week and which has but a defeat to U. S. C. charged to it.

Things Can Happen

A team by the name of Kentucky, incidentally, could eliminate Tennessee from the running, and the Texas A. and M.-Texas Longhorn battle is seldom decided until the final gun.

In other words, many things can happen between now and Dec. 9, and it is small wonder no authoritative person will allow anyone to quote him directly on forecasts of this kind.

But then, there are other people who just can't keep their silence.

Southern Fans Watching Results of Final Two Weeks

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—With Bowl talk now being blasted nation-wide with ever-increasing force and Conference titles virtually cinched, football followers in the South watch keenly the results of the final two weeks of competition which will decide the seasonal virtues of their leading aggregations.

In this double digression of Bowl and Conference reference, such aggregations as Tennessee, Duke, Georgia Tech, Clemson, Kentucky, Tulane all occupy the spotlight in this final surge of declaration.

Tennessee vs. Kentucky

Tennessee, providing it can overcome its final major rival, Kentucky, two weeks hence, is bound for Rose Bowl contention. Duke and Clemson are in the running for the Southern Conference crown, with undefeated loop slates, while Tulane, Georgia Tech and Kentucky are still undefeated Southeastern Conference teams hoping to protect their Conference standing.

Orange Bowl competition this year rumors Missouri and its celebrated Paul Christman as one of the elevens. Duke, with only a one-point loss to Pittsburgh marring its slate, is the other possibility, although Coach Wallace Wade is on record as dis-favoring post-season Bowl festivities.

South's Proudest

Tennessee, which to date has rung up 26 straight victories and records this season's standing with an untied and unscored upon monopoly, is without a doubt the South's proudest football machine of the year. For a month now, they have been leading the nation's grid teams, and only the season's worst upset can hamper their ride cross-country to Pasadena for the Jan. 1 classic.

Kentucky and Auburn are the Volunteers' obstacles to this long journey, with the former the only real barrier. Kentucky has but a tie jolting their seasonal standing, and this meeting two weeks hence in the foothills should all but decide this year's schedule for the Bob Neyland boys.

Gators' Record

Meanwhile, Georgia Tech, twice defeated outside of Conference standing, moves along toward Conference recognition with a slight let-up in its tough schedule. After playing Vanderbilt, Auburn, Duke, Kentucky and Alabama on five successive Saturdays, the Engineers meet Florida, one of the South's most unpredictable aggregations.

The Gators of sunshine-land have won ball games they should have lost, and lost games they should have won. Should this record continue, Tech beware. Holding victories over Boston College and Miami, Florida has lost to South Carolina and Georgia, teams on paper which called for Gator victories. Coach Josh Cody has a way of finishing up a poor season with some big upset. Georgia Tech and Auburn complete the Florida season which shows so far five victories and three defeats.

Duke's smashing triumph over traditional rival, North Carolina, virtually assured the Blue Devils the Southern Conference title. Only Clemson, with three victories and no defeats, is in the running for the Southern crown.

* * *

Interest in collegiate crew is now creeping into the South. Rollins, the first major crew in the South, has now interested Tampa University of this state in the rowing sport. Coach U. T. Bradley of Rollins, former Princeton oarsman, is responsible for Washington and Lee taking up rowing and now Tampa. He hopes to interest other southern institutions.

* * *

Florida's Gators won the state crown by defeating Miami, 13-0, last Saturday. The upset defeat temporarily stopped the talk of a new head coach for the Gators next year.

* * *

Louisianna Normal, Mississippi Teachers and Tennessee Tech maintained their undefeated standing in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association Conference. The S. I. A. A., which includes over 30 small colleges of the South, lists a number of small "timber" that occasionally rise up and jar the "big fish." Louisianna Normal, undefeated in nine starts, has already answered Slippery Rock's invitation for a "brain bowl" game.

Bob Cifers, sensational Kingsport (Tenn.) High School back, who last year broke Bill DeCorrevont's high school scoring record is on his way to beat his own national scoring record. Two weeks ago, he scored five times in a third period, which should be some sort of record in itself. Cifers, by the way, has already signed for the University of Tennessee.

Incidentally, Joe Justice, Rollins College back, returned three of four Tampa University punts last week for touchdowns in a first half splurge that netted the Tars 40 points. Justice's runs were of 55, 65, and 88 yards. Already, professional scouts are looking over the tricky runner who graduates next June.

Wendell Davis

Attraction of Harvard And Yale Game Defined

They call it no game in some quarters, claiming that neither team has the right to be on the same field with a good football team. They knock the affair openly for charging such an exorbitant admission fee, especially with so few of the seats being good vantage points But for all that the largest crowd of the season is due to flow into the Stadium for the Harvard-Yale game Saturday.

For the alumni there is more than satisfaction in watching its respective football team down the other. The tradition between the two has built itself to such magnified proportions that regardless of season records, this final game means everything. Defeat is accepted only when it is seasoned with the thought that next year the story will be different.

Different Views

The general public, of course, looks upon the game with different views from the alumni. The public does not excuse the regular season showing nor does it forget all for victory. The average man judges the team coldly and resents the parting with the best part of a five dollar bill per seat (and what a seat!).

He does not follow Harvard because it is Harvard, or Yale because it is Yale. He wants a good football team, preferably a winner; but always one to have at least an even chance going into every game and able to win more than its share. He would rather see a big name team play big time football without bothering about how the kids were secured.

For all that the average man wants to see at least one Harvard-Yale game if for nothing more than curiosity. He knows the teams may not rate with several he could name off rapidly, but he also knows that year after year, whether they happen to be good or bad teams, they will play this one contest with no quarter asked and no quarter given. Harvard and Yale have met on the gridiron 57 times and each time it has been for keeps.

Teams Go All Out

He knows good teams with changing schedules often reach peaks for certain games during the fall. In this particular meeting he is guaranteed whether written on the ticket, advertised, or mentioned in the paper, that both teams will go all out. And any football game whether it be between little known elevens, big-time elevens, or pro teams, where both sides are going all out, has magnetic powers to football fans.

You could fill either cheering section with better football players from around the country than either Harvard or Yale can boast; but it matters not. There is not a boy on either team that has even a remote qualification for All-America consideration, and neither team has shown the power and poise to rate higher nationally than close to the first 20 teams.

They have only one thing for this game Saturday, that ranks tops with any other game throughout the season and that is, that it is Harvard and Yale in their traditional gathering. There have been, and will be, games between the two when their season records will command attention with others, but this week it rides along proudly on tradition alone.

W. M.

Lake Placid Bids For 1942 World Ski Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—The international calibre of Lake Placid's winter sports facilities were given full recognition at a meeting of the Directors of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association, which was held in Amherst, Massachusetts, recently, when that body unanimously approved the bid of Lake Placid for the holding of the 1942 World's Ski Championships. The Eastern Association will place Lake Placid's invitation before the National Ski Association at its annual meeting, which will be held in the early part of December.

Lake Placid's invitation includes all of the events—the downhill and slalom, the cross-country race, ski-jumping competition, cross-country race and jump combined, and the relay race if included in the Championships.

The selection of Lake Placid as the site, if the Championships are awarded to the East, was due not only to its excellent facilities and reliability and constancy of snow, but for its experience in handling International sports and its facilities for handling the large number of visitors who will attend the games.

The invitation was extended by the Lake Placid Ski Club jointly with the Sno Birds of the Lake Placid Club, and had the full support of the North Elba Park District, under whose jurisdiction the major sports activities at Lake

Kerr Gets Faculty Rating at Colgate

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 23 (AP)—Andy Kerr will remain as head football coach at Colgate. He will be raised in rank to faculty status as tutor of the Red Raiders, it was announced here yesterday by William A. Reid, director of athletics.

In a statement, Reid said: "When Andrew Kerr came to Colgate in 1929, officials of the institution firmly believed that he not only possessed the qualities essential to lead young men, but that he would also get the most out of the material at hand. Throughout his 11 years as head football coach, nothing has happened to alter this opinion."

Reid stated that Kerr's present contract ends next spring, but that, after meeting with the athletic council, it was agreed that Kerr will have faculty status, the same as the director of athletics, and that he will go along on a year to year basis, the same as other faculty members. Kerr said he would prefer this arrangement.

Although olgate football teams have not won as consistently as they did in the early years of Kerr's regime, it has been admitted that the material has not been as good as it was some years ago. However, Kerr's record at Colgate shows teams turned out by him have won 67 games, lost 26 and tied one.

B. U. Schedules

Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics at Boston University, has released the following schedules for winter sports:

Basketball

Dec. 16—Harvard at Cambridge.
Jan. 6—Brown at home; 10—New Hampshire at Durham; 13—Tufts at Medford; 20—W. P. I. at Worcester.
Feb. 3—Springfield at home; 9—Colby at Waterville; 10—Clark at home; 13—Bates at Lewiston; 21—M. I. T. at home; 24—Assumption at home.
March 2—Mass State at home.

Swimming

Dec. 16—Trinity at Hartford.
Jan 6—Bowdoin at Brunswick; 13—M. I. T. at University Club.
Feb. 10—Coast Guard at home; 17—W. P. I. at home; 24—Bates at home.

Rider to Play 18

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—An 18-game basketball schedule for Rider College's "Roughriders," opening against Princeton Seminary in Trenton on Dec. 5, has been announced by Frank J. Donlon, athletic director and coach.

Other games scheduled included: Jan. 16, Hartwick, home; Feb. 24, Hyannis State Teachers (Mass.), home.

Cornell's 1940 Schedule

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Cornell, its 1939 football team unbeaten and untied, has announced a 1940 schedule of eight major games. Army and Yale replace Princeton and Penn State, two of this fall's opponents.

Cornell will play Dartmouth at Hanover for the second straight year, while Columbia will make its second successive trip to Ithaca. The schedule:

Oct. 5, Colgate; 12, Army at West Point, N. Y.; 19, Syracuse; 26, Ohio State.
Nov. 2, Columbia; 9, Yale at New Haven; 16, Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.; 23, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Detroit to Lose Nine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Nine seniors will play their last game for the University of Detroit against Duquesne at Pittsburgh on Dec. 2, and some of them are going to be badly missed next season. On this list are five linesmen and four backs.

Jack Medwick, who reigned the waterways from 1932 to 1937, was a University of Washington product.

Brown Meeting

D. O. (Tuss) McLaughry, Brown's football coach for the past 14 years, and his son John, captain of the football team this season, will be the featured guests at the Brown Club of Boston's Father and Son Night to be held at the Hotel Statler on Friday evening, Dec. 8.

Among other guests will be Eck Allen, backfield coach, Denny Myers, line coach, and Earl Brown, new end coach. Allen, who also coaches basketball and last year turned out the team which represented New England in the national intercollegiate hoop tourney, will be accompanied by his veteran court aces, headed by Capt. Harry Platt.

Bates Track Dates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine—The Bates College varsity and freshman winter track schedules have been released as follows:

Varsity

Jan. 13—Interclass Relays; 20—Northeastern at Lewiston; 27—K. of C. Meet at Boston.
Feb. 10—B. A. A. Meet at Boston; 17—Freshman-Sophomore Meet; 23—Bowdoin at Lewiston.
March 2—Maine at Lewiston; 9—Colby at Waterville.

Freshman

Jan. 13—Thornton Academy at Lewiston; 19—South Portland at Lewiston; 26—Deering High at Lewiston.
Feb. 10—B. A. A. Meet at Boston; 17—Freshman-Sophomore Meet; 21—Bowdoin at Lewiston
March 2—Maine at Lewiston; 9—Colby at Waterville.

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DOUBLE HEADER
BROOKLYN vs BOSTON
National Professional Indoor Baseball League
MONDAY NOV. 27th GAME STARTS 8:15 P.M.
BOSTON GARDEN

Harvard Backfield Starters for Yale Game Saturday Still Remain a Problem

Coach Dick Harlow Undecided About Make-Up of Grid Team

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Eli can begin plans for attack and defense against their traditional rival line today. Harvard has decided upon its starting forward wall against the Blue this Saturday, but the backfield solution is perplexing.

Tomorrow the photographers will besiege Soldiers Field for news pictures of the Harvard starting line-up. They will be presented with the two ends, two tackles, two guards, and center. Behind the line is something again for starters.

As late as today Dick Harlow wore a concerned expression and continued his juggling act. The quarterback to start is easily solved in Bill Coleman. The fullback to hold prominence during the late stages of the season has been George Heiden. But the tailback and wingback spots are bothersome.

Spreyer vs. Macdonald

Charley Spreyer and Capt. Torbie Macdonald have been the prominent tailbacks. Whether to shift one or the other to wingback and use both in the same backfield or use them in relays is one problem. Joe Gardella and Fran Lee have been the wingbacks and probably will alternate there unless the coach decides to use both Spreyer and Macdonald at the same time, in which case Gardella and Heiden will have to give way.

Some say the starting backs will depend upon weather conditions and in that event the decision will not be final until game time. All of these men probably will see action at sometime during the game and if Coleman and Heiden start at quarter and full, and need relief, Henry Vander Eb and Bill Brown will step in respectively.

The starting line will see Loren MacKinney and Gene Lovett at the ends, Tom Healey and Vern Miller at the tackles, Endicott Peabody and Dick Pfister at the guards, and Charley Ayers at center.

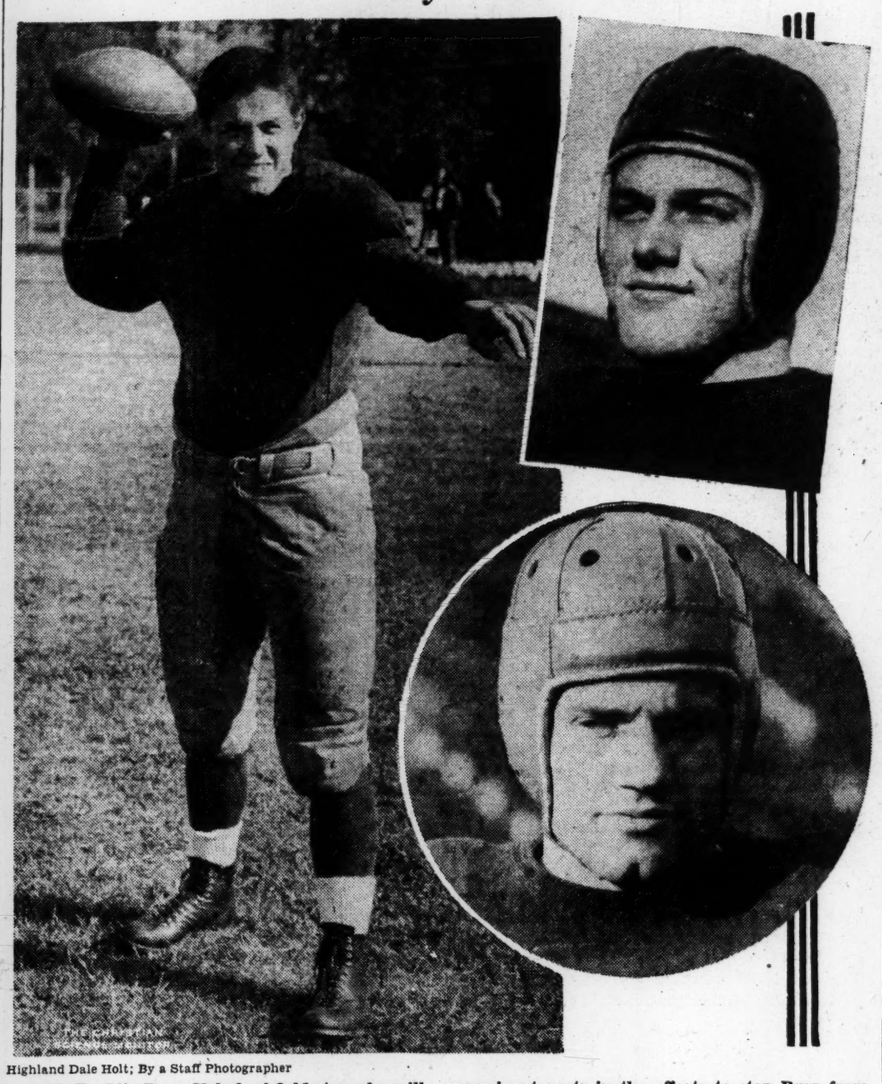
Yale Has Problem

While the Harvard problem seems serious at Cambridge, the Yale situation is not one so much of starters as reviving the team from its hard game against Princeton last Saturday. The players were rather badly used up against the Tigers and the interval is rather brief for a comeback.

Ducky Pond, Yale coach, is standing pat on the line-up that played most of the way against Princeton. Sterling Brinckley and Alan Bartholemy at end, Bob Brooks and George Seabury at tackle, Jim Dern and Cap Burnham at guard, Capt. Bill Stack at center, Hal Whitman, Harvey Seymour, Fred Burr and either Henry Wood or Bill Starbuck in the backfield. The latter has shifted from center to blocking back recently.

The Eli will finish hard practice at New Haven today and entrain for Boston tomorrow, where they will stage an early, 1:30 o'clock workout in the Stadium.

Pass And 'They Shall Not Pass'



Highland Dale Holt; By a Staff Photographer

Left: Freddie Burr, Yale backfield star who will do the forward passing for the Eli against Harvard. Upper right: Gene Lovett, (below) Loren MacKinney, Harvard ends who will play prominent parts in the efforts to stop Burr from getting off his passes Saturday in the Stadium when the two teams meet in their fifty-eighth encounter.

Eakin and Harmon Lead

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 23 (AP)—For the second straight week Kay Eakin, the Arkansas workhorse, and Tom Harmon, Michigan's one-man offense, rank one-two as the nation's leading ground-gainers.

The American Football Statistical Bureau offered figures today showing that Eakin, through his passing prowess, ranks first in total yards gained, while Harmon's ground sorties brought him a scant 15 yards behind the Arkansas traveler.

Eakin, in nine games, carried the ball 105 times for 318 yards and threw it 167 times for 832 yards for a total offensive gain of 1,150 yards.

Leading Passer

Harmon, playing only seven games, carried the ball 107 times for 798 yards and threw it 77 times for 337 yards for a 1,135 total.

Eakin is the leading passer with 69 completions for 832 yards while Harmon is the leading gainer by rushing, his 798 yards giving him a 114-yard average per game and a 7.46-yard average per play.

Forging ahead among the top-rungers statistically is Iowa's ironman, Nile Kinnick. He ranks fifth in total offense, 13th in individual passing, third in the number of yards gained by passing, hurling 29 for 618 yards, and fifth among the punters.

First 10

Others in the first 10 in order in total offense—Gains from both passes and rushing—are Johnny Knolla, Creighton, 1,012 yards; Paul Christman, Missouri, 987; Kinnick, Iowa, 966; Kenny Washington, U. C. L. A., 940; Banks McFadden, Clemson, 930; Jim Lalanne, North Carolina, 887; Granny Lansdell, U. S. C., idle last week, 853; and Harold Van Every, Minnesota, who moved up from 13th, 834.

Those ranking behind Harmon in individual rushing only, in order, are:

John Polanski and Red Mayberry, Wake Forest; Knolla, Creighton; Washington, U. C. L. A.; Jack Crain, Texas; Van Every Minnesota; Tony Gallovich, Wake Forest; Norm Standlee, Stanford, whose 143 rushes lead in that respect, and Landsdell, U. S. C.

After Eakin as individual passers come Christman of Missouri, with 60 completions; Ernie Lain, Rice, 50; Rusty Cowart, Texas Christian, 49; and Hal Hursh, Indiana, 47.

Highest Percentage

Beryl Clark of Oklahoma has the highest percentage of completions, hurling 32 of 52 for a .615 average.

Ken Kavanaugh of Louisiana State regained first place among pass snatchers, grabbing 23 in seven games. Bob David of the Citadel caught 21 in eight games and Don Looney of T. C. U., caught 20 in eight games.

Nyhan, Tulane, Dick McGowen, Auburn; Nelson Catlett, V. M. I.; Herman Rohrig, Nebraska; Kinnick, Iowa; Clark, Oklahoma, and Dick Scott, Ohio State, all have averaged better than 40 yards per punt to lead those who have spiraled the oval 30 or more times.

Sports Around the Hub

Daughters With Hub Indoor Nine

Among the new players trying for a spot with the Boston indoor baseball pros is Bob "Red" Daughters, the former Holy Cross flash. Bob is remembered also as a rookie infielder and outfielder with the Red Sox. At Sarasota a few years back, his hustle and occasional spurts in batting attracted the eyes of touring scribes, but it was soon discovered that the collegian had two flaws—he couldn't field well enough to play the infield, and his arm wasn't strong enough to roam the outfield. So he was shipped off to Rocky Mount, or some other whistle stop, and quickly faded beyond recognition.

Nobody ever accused Daughters of loafing, however, either in college or in pro baseball. And he always managed to hit fairly well. If Manager Freddy Maguire can place him with the indoor nine, the red head should be a popular addition.

* * *

The indoor baseball campaign gets under way at the Boston Garden next Monday evening, the Maguire clan playing a double-header with Brooklyn. Meanwhile, the locals travel to New York and Brooklyn for week-end dates. Two opening setbacks sent Maguire on the hunt for bigger and better talent.

* * *

Another one-time Holy Cross star, Bill Osmanski, is the leading ground gainer in the National pro football circuit. The Worcester "comet" has carried the pigskin 699 yards, for an average of 5.7 yards per try.

* * *

Those who have watched Eddie Shore circle his net, breeze through center ice, rifle a shot from the enemy blue line, catch the rebound and bulge the strings down through the years, are hoping that this unparallelled career will not ride to a stormy ending. Babe Ruth had such an anti-climax, and there is no doubt that it erased much of the luster surrounding his earlier triumphs.

* * *

Of course, the cases of Shore and Ruth are not similar. The Babe was through as a player when he left the Yankees. His mistake was trying to continue with the old Braves. Shore can still play big league hockey, but can't seem to enjoy being a minor league magnate and rink manager along with being a Bruin defenseman one night a week.

* * *

One week from tonight the annual Ski Show opens at the Garden, the first indoor carnival of the Hub season. This winter figure skating will be given a more prominent play. E. R.

Four New Marks Already Written Into Pro Books

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Four new individual National Professional Football League records have been written into the books as a result of last Sunday's games, making it the sixth straight week in which old loop marks were surpassed.

Don Hutson, Green Bay's classy end, accounted for two of the new marks, and a pair of backs, "Anvil Andy" Farkas of Washington and "Li'l Davey" O'Brien of Philadelphia, shattered one each.

Farkas' record was that for 11 touchdowns in one season, surpassing the old mark of nine, which incidentally belonged to Hutson.

Hutson Countered

Hutson, however, countered with two new records for yardage gained on passes. His 794 yards advanced on the receiving end of aerials this season smashed the old record of 675 yards set by Gaynell Tinsley of the Chicago Cardinals in 1937. And his 1939 yardage brings his lifetime total to 2,838 in five seasons, surpassing the old mark of 2,755 compiled by Johnny Blood in 14 campaigns.

With these two records, Hutson now holds outright or shares in every pass receiving record on the books.

It took Davey O'Brien some time to get going, but once he started there was no holding him and his pitching. Sunday, he completed 21 passes to break the record of 19, which he set only a week previously.

Osmanski Leading

Bill Osmanski of the Chicago Bears is the leading ground-gaining running back for the season with 699 yards and an average of 5.7 per crack. His teammate, Joe Maniaci, shows the best average in the loop with 7.1 yards per rush.

Parker Hall, the ex-Mississippi All-America, now with Cleveland, has completed 76 passes to lead in that department, although Washington's Slingin' Sammy Baugh shows the most effectiveness with 45 completions in 85 pitches for a .529 average. Perry Schwartz of Brooklyn has caught 29 passes this season, two more than Hutson. Ralph Kercheval, "Mr. Toe," of the Dodgers, has booted six field goals. Farkas, with two points after touchdown added to his record touchdown total, leads the scorers with 68 points.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jimmy Crowley signed new five-year contract as Fordham football coach, at estimated $15,000 annually.

Three Years Ago

Denny Shute, Philadelphia, former holder of British Open title, won P. G. A. crown, defeating Jimmy Thomson in 36-hole final.

Five Years Ago

Notre Dame defeated Army 12-6 before 81,000, largest crowd of season, at Yankee Stadium. Yale beat Harvard 14-0 for the first big three title in 10 years.

Brooklyn Game Postponed

UNION CITY, N. J., Nov. 23 (AP)—American Professional Football Association officials decided at a meeting last night to postpone indefinitely Sunday's scheduled game between the Union City Rams and the Brooklyn Eagles, listed for Brooklyn.

75,000 Tickets Gone

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 23 (AP)—Seventy-five thousand tickets have already been sold for the Dec. 9 football game between the Trojans of Southern California and the Bruins of the University of California at Los Angeles.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 22

National League

No games.

International-American League

New Haven 6, Cleveland 3.
Springfield 2, Pittsburgh 0.
Hershey 6, Philadelphia 4.

American Association

St. Louis 5, Omaha 3.

Tonight's Schedule

National League

New York Rangers at Montreal.
New York Americans at Detroit.

International-American League

New Haven at Indianapolis.
Springfield at Hershey.

American Association

St. Paul at Tulsa.
Wichita at Minneapolis.

Brown Freshmen

The Brown freshman eleven will close its campaign Saturday at Brown Field with the strong Holy Cross yearling eleven supplying the opposition.

With a record of three losses against two wins thus far, the Brown yearlings will not be favored over the Crusader freshmen, defeated only by Dartmouth.

The Brown squad came through the Rutgers freshman joust, which the New Brunswick team won, 13-6, without injury, and will be fully manned Saturday.

Colgate Cage Games

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—Feature games with Syracuse, Cornell, Princeton, Fordham, N. Y. U., and Georgetown in Albany, are on the basketball schedule of Colgate University released here by William A. Reid, Director of Athletics. The schedule:

Dec. 8, University of Toronto, here; 13, St. Lawrence, here; 14, Princeton at Princeton; 18, Lafayette, here.
Jan. 6, University of Buffalo, here; 9, Cornell, here; 13, Western Reserve, here; 26, New York University in New York; 27, Fordham in New York.
Feb. 2, Georgetown, in Albany, N. Y.; 3, Niagara, here; 6, Alfred, here; 10, Syracuse, here; 14, Army at West Point; 16, Penn State, here; 17, Vermont, here; 21, Rochester at Rochester.
March 2, Syracuse at Syracuse.

Crimson-Eli Sport Teams Are Booked

The 58th annual Harvard-Yale varsity football game in the Stadium at 1:45 o'clock Saturday is the outstanding of four Harvard-Yale contests scheduled this week end. The junior varsity football teams will meet on Soldiers Field at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and the varsity soccer teams will play on the field behind the Harvard Business School tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The freshman soccer teams will play on the field behind the Harvard Business School Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

The Harvard junior varsity team, coached by Henry Lamar and captained by Ham Wood, has defeated Dartmouth junior varsity 19-13, Northeastern freshmen 13-6, and Boston University freshmen 26-0, and lost to Princeton junior varsity 15-13. The Yale junior varsity has defeated Dartmouth junior varsity 39-13, and lost to the junior varsity teams of Pennsylvania 6-0, Army 20-7, and Princeton 32-13.

The Harvard varsity soccer team, coached by John F. Carr '28 and captained by Howard Mendel, has defeated Tufts 2-1, M. I. T. 2-0, Dartmouth 3-2, and Brown 4-0, and lost to Williams 3-2, Princeton 2-0, and Springfield 2-1. The Yale varsity team has defeated Williams 3-1, Brown 7-0, M. I. T. 5-1, Trinity 9-0, Navy 3-1, Dartmouth 3-2, and Princeton 2-1, tied Amherst 4-4, and lost to Wesleyan 1-0, and Pennsylvania 1-0.

The Harvard freshmen defeated Governor Dummer 2-1, M. I. T. 1-0, Belmont High 1-0, and Tufts 4-1 and Brown 3-1, tied Andover 1-1 and Dartmouth 3-3, and lost to Exeter 2-1 and Worcester Academy 2-1. Yale defeated Stamford High 6-0, Williston Academy 1-0, New Haven High 7-0, Hotchkiss 4-1, and Taft School 2-1, and lost to Choate School 2-0 and to Princeton freshmen 2-0.

Bates Schedules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine—Four new opponents are listed for the Bates varsity basketball team according to the schedule just released. The new teams are Hartwick College, St. Anselm's, Boston University, and Clark University.

The complete varsity, freshman and jayvee schedules follow:

Varsity

Dec. 9—Hartwick at Lewiston; 15—Assumption at Worcester; 16—Worcester Tech at Worcester.
Jan. 6—Maine at Orono; 10—Colby at Lewiston; 16—New Hampshire at Lewiston; 20—Northeastern at Lewiston; 23—St. Anselm's at Lewiston.
Feb. 13—Boston University at Boston; 14—Clark at Worcester; 17—Maine at Lewiston; 22—Colby at Waterville; 26—M. I. T at Cambridge.

Freshman

Dec. 9—Lewiston High at Bates Gym; 13—Stanford High at Lewiston.
Jan. 6—Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield; 10—Winslow High at Lewiston; 16—Bridgton Academy at Lewiston; 20—South Portland High at Lewiston; 23—Maine Central Intsitute at Lewiston.
Feb. 12—Kents Hill at Kents Hill; 14—Hebron Academy at Hebron; 17—Edward Little High at Lewiston; 24—Bridgton Academy at Bridgton.

Jayvee

Dec. 13—Hebron Academy at Lewiston.
Jan. 10—Kents Hill at Lewiston; 12—Portland Y. M. C. A. at Lewiston; 20—Portland Junior College at Lewiston.
Feb. 16—Portland Y. M. C. A. at Portland; 23—Portland Junior College at Portland.

Hanley Orders a Scrimmage In Surprise Practice Move

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Shadows danced on a field of white as the Boston University gridmen practiced under the glare of the arc lights at Nickerson Field last night. The year's first real snowstorm, while it did no more than cover the ground, had changed the background so that the men stood out in even sharper relief than they do under merely the lights.

Drill Master Pat Hanley roamed the field as his Drill Sergeants, Walt Holmer and Al Kawal, put the Terriers through a full hour of intensive scrimmage, a surprise move with the next game not due until a week from Friday night in Tampa, Florida.

Hardly Recognizable

Beneath the mud-encrusted uniforms were the forms of the regulars, separated into the "Red" and "Blue" teams, but none but those intimately connected with the B. U. eleven would recognize any of the individuals. Dirt-covered faces became a blur from a distance of 10 yards, and only by knowing where to look and by recognizing the physical outline of certain of the players could a casual observer make out the men.

It was not what might be called a usual practice session with a game so far away, nor did the appearances of the coaches or the attitude of the players indicate that something unusual was not going on. Despite the cold, the air was electric.

Truer Score

Pat had just seen the pictures of the B. U.-B. C. game, and if he had been disappointed after the game that the Eagles had run up a 19-0 score, he was plumb disgusted last night. At the press conference after the game at Fenway Park, he said that a truer score of the game would have been 7-0, or 13-7 for B. C. Last night, with icicles forming on his words, he declared that the score should have been 0-0.

It was not anything that B. C. did that incensed the stocky coach, who kept his eyes glued on the scrimmage as he muttered about the pictures. It was, rather, what the Terriers themselves did. "Fumbles, missed tackles, failure to call plays which I know would have clicked, and failure to run hard with the ball," Pat listed as a few of the things which were bothering him. Hence the scrimmage.

Hanley All Over

In between his remarks, Hanley would be first on the line of scrimmage, then behind the defending eleven, and every once in a while his drill master's bark would resound in the night air. "Run hard in there," or "Keep low, you linemen," or even "Why didn't you do that last Saturday?"

And Sergeants Kawal and Holmer would pick up the chant, commanding, exhorting, instructing. As the lights illuminate only one end of the practice field, the ball was put in play at exactly the same spot each time, whether a touchdown was made or 15 yards were lost. Consequently, where the lines heaved against each other, a bare spot appeared in the snow as though a hole had opened in the ground.

The players, themselves, caught the undercurrent and threw themselves into the scrimmage as though it was a regulation game. Failure to gain, fumbles, missed assignments, or poor tackling they took to heart, blaming themselves in no uncertain terms.

Last night's session will probably help immeasurably for the coming game, which in Hanley's opinion will be almost as tough as any on the schedule. "We will have a 1,600-mile train-ride; we will be playing them sight unseen for we did not scout them this year; we will have the heat to contend with; and finally we know that Tampa is a good team. The Tampa boys held Florida to a one-touchdown victory, and you know what Florida did to B. C."

As we left the field, the boys had finished the scrimmage and had been sent to running through plays. They started just out from the uprights under the lights, and ran half the length of the field into the gloom before Holmer's whistle brought them to a stop.

(Supper was a little late last night at Nickerson Field.)

Hannah Leads Wildcats

MANHATTAN, Kan., Nov. 23 (AP)—Paul Hannah, senior center, will captain the Kansas State Wildcats against the strong Boston College team Saturday, it has been announced.

Coach Wes Fry gave his boys a last signal drill and review of fundamentals before leaving for the East. The Wildcats will practice on Rockhurst University's field at Kansas City and at Albany, N. Y., before arriving in Boston for the game at Fenway Park.

Worcester to Start

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 23 (AP)—After yesterday's final floodlight practice of the year, a practice in which right tackle Nick Drahos did not participate, Cornell's mentor, Carl Snavely, announced that Bill Worcester would start at that position against Pennsylvania Saturday.

Snavely announced that Drahos undoubtedly would be in uniform and ready to play, but that Worcester, because of his fine play in the last two games, would get the starting nod.

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals—For	Agst	Pts
Toronto	4	0	1	17	2	9
Canadiens	4	0	1	17	7	9
Chicago	3	3	0	11	18	6
Boston	2	3	1	10	13	5
Detroit	2	3	1	10	17	5
Rangers	1	3	2	8	9	4
Americans	0	4	0	4	11	0

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The Home Forum

Two Old Kitchen Chairs

THERE IS SOMETHING about a fresh can of paint and a smooth black-bristled brush which is irresistible to me. I can't pass the window of a paint-shop without stopping to admire the latest colors displayed on narrow strips of board. Sample paint cards fascinate me as yarn folders do a knitter. And, once a can of paint is in my hands, I'm impatient until the lid is off and I'm dipping into it. I'm like an enthusiastic cook with a new recipe, like a little boy with a new toy to take apart.

* * *

I was happy when the two old chairs, which stood at each end of the kitchen table, began to look shabby and in need of painting. "In this day of streamlined kitchens," the paint catalogue said, "there is no place for worn and dingy furniture." My kitchen is anything but streamlined. It holds a sandstone sink, decorated with yards of brass pipe; a gas stove, a relic of those first manufactured; and an old-fashioned coal range, a tremendous hulk which covers two thirds of the wall on the long side of the room. It looks like the kitchen in the Alcott house, in Concord, which everybody knows is furnished exactly as it was when Louisa and her sisters were peeling potatoes in it. But, quaint and hoop-skirted as it is, I knew my poor kitchen would be the better for having the chairs, which were worn to bare wood in spots, covered with a glossy coat of black enamel paint.

My husband frowns on furniture painting in the home and we can't blame him for that. For years, at house-cleaning time, and in between seasons, too, he has been subjected to the necessity of jumping over touched-up spots on the floor of the back hall upstairs; to the smell of paint and turpentine in his bedroom, wafted from a new color on his painted chest of drawers. He has even had to sit up late at night for the wooden headboard of his bed to dry. Often he has said, plaintively: "Let's not have any more painting around here."

* * *

So, not to be sly, but considerate, I carried the chairs to the basement, washed them off at the set tubs, according to directions, and dragged them to a dark corner of the cellar where I hoped they wouldn't be noticed—nor smelled—for a day or two. In an hour or so, the job was done and, as far as I could see under the dim cellar light, accomplished with some artistry.

It seemed odd that, by the second day, the paint on the chairs hadn't dried. "Four hours drying time," the paint can said. "Of course," I thought, "paint manufacturers don't expect you to do your drying in the basement. Surely, by tomorrow they'll be ready to take upstairs to be sat upon."

On the fourth day after the painting, my husband, looking slightly superior, said: "I see those chairs you painted in the cellar aren't dry yet." He sat, cracking nuts, in one of the bedroom pine chairs which I had placed at the ends of the kitchen table.

"Oh, I meant to surprise you," I said.

"You did," he said, "right on my knee when I went to get the cellar broom the other day. Fortunately, I had my cover-all on." And then, sternly: "Where did you buy the paint?"

"At the hardware store and it's the best quality black enamel."

"Hmm," he said. "Must be the fault of the workmanship, then."

"They'll be quite all right when I've sunned them," I said. "I'll put them outdoors tomorrow."

* * *

I did, directly below the back steps where they would receive sun rays most of the day. It was the busiest morning of the week, the day the cleaning woman comes. She said, as she came in the back door: "I see you are going to finish painting your chairs."

"Finish painting my chairs? They *have* been painted."

"Well, then," she said, "there are several rungs you didn't get." There were, I discovered, three inner stretches I had missed in the dark of the cellar.

I had just gone into the house, after blackening the bare places, when the junk man came into the yard. I stood near the window and heard him call: "Any papers, rags?" I opened the window to say no. "Want to get rid of those chairs?" he shouted.

"No. Why should I?" I replied tartly, leaning out of the window.

"I saw them out there," he said, "old chairs on the sidewalk, so I thought —"

Busy as I was with work in the house, I rushed out now and then to touch the curved backs and the seats underneath where the paint still felt sticky. The seat tops and rungs on the back were dry. Once the ice-man passed me on the walk, as I wiped black paint off my fingers. "What's the matter? Won't they dry?"

"No," I said. "Is there anything I can do about it?"

"Not a thing," he said positively. "If it don't dry, it don't dry."

My next-door neighbor came out to condole with me. She commiserated by cheerful reminiscence: "We had some green porch chairs at home which never did dry after being repainted. My sister always told my mother that those chairs lost her her two best prospects who came to call, wearing white flannel trousers." She giggled happily.

I didn't. I muttered, mouth down at the corners: "See if I ever paint anything again. Waste. Waste of chairs. Waste of time. Everybody making fun of my chairs. I'll have to call the junk man, after all. Of course, they won't dry. The ice-man says so. It's more bother than it's worth to paint, anyway —."

* * *

In the late afternoon, I brought the chairs in and put them in their places. Only a faint spot of black discolored the palm of my hand where I had held them. I wiped each chair thoroughly; then, after donning an old white smock, sat first on one and then on the other. I leaned back, put my feet on the rungs, twisted and turned. Not a trace of black could I discern on the white of the smock when I inspected it. If the chairs were sticky in hidden places, it didn't matter. They looked well, too, against the yellow walls, matching the black of the freshly polished stove.

My eyes lit on a shelf over the sink. "It needs painting," I thought. "I'll do it in green to match the linoleum, some morning when I am going to be alone all day."

My husband came out into the kitchen, rubbed his hand over the seat of one of the chairs: "Is it safe to sit on this?" he said.

"Oh, yes," I answered absently. I was thinking that, while I was painting the shelf, I'd do the flowerpots and the knobs of the kitchen cabinet. I scarcely heard my husband who was saying, plaintively: "Let's not have any more painting around here."

C. C. R.

Remembered Music

The cool fingers of the rain
Brush lightly
Over the russet leaf.
Soon the harp-strings
Of the barren tree
Will shower
On the listening ear
Chords of familiar music,
Through a dark season
Of winter winds;
Until a new note is heard,—
Telling that spring
Will come again,
With green-emerging bough,
And the hermit thrush
Will return once more,
Bringing remembered songs
Back to the heart.

ISABEL HARRISS BARR

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A FLOWER GROUP IN EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY SHELLWORK

Orchid History

ORCHIDS, contrary to popular conception, are not parasites. They are air plants, using the trees and rocks solely as a means of support, deriving their nourishment from the atmosphere. The life cycle of the orchid is simple—and long.

A ripe seed pod bursts, releasing sometimes as many as a million dust-fine seeds. The wind picks them up, carries them far and wide. Like the seed of the sowers in the Biblical legend, some fall on bare ground, some on fertile soil. The most fertile soil for the orchid is a lichen-coated tree or a mossy rock.

The lichens and mosses hold moisture and also protect the seeds. Then the rains come, the seed begins to swell. As it swells, the spores of a fungus enter, shrouding the bursting pod in a jelly-like substance. Here the orchid sends out an almost invisible root and a single seed leaf called a cotyledon.

At the end of a year, the orchid is about an inch high and boasts four little leaves. Year after year it grows, slowly but steadily. It grows literally on air, for the roots swing free in the moisture-laden atmosphere. From this they drink up water while the plant itself absorbs minerals and salts from the decaying vegetation among the lichens. From the sunlight, it manufactures its own food—so the tree is really nothing more than a resting place.

Anywhere from seven to twelve years after the original seed lodged in moss or lichen, a slender green bud, sheath-encased, appears. It grows larger. The petals and sepals curl back, the orchid blossoms.

A moth visits the shrine of beauty, pollinates it, flies away and within a few hours the flower shrivels and dies. For a year or even longer, the orchid pod nourishes its seeds. Then it sends them forth, a million-fold—of which only a bare two per cent are destined to flower again.

Thus the life cycle of the orchid.—From "The Orchid Hunters," by NORMAN MACDONALD. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart).

IN THE Victoria and Albert Museum, in London, is housed an exceptionally beautiful specimen of early nineteenth-century shellwork, in the shape of a group of garden flowers arranged in a pot. The flowers are fashioned with the utmost lightness and delicacy and copied with an astonishing fidelity to their models. The faint pink, purple, and yellow tinge of the shell reminds one of a freshly mixed bowl of potpourri. Its slighily faded air gives an old-world look which completes the harmony of the group.

The museum possesses one or two other shell groups, but none to equal in grace this early Victorian pot with its burden of exquisitely fabricated flowers.

In Correspondence With Goethe

SINCE SHORTLY AFTER his translation of Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister*, Carlyle had been in correspondence with its famous author. Few events brought greater pleasure or excitement to the house at Comley Bank than packages from distant Weimar. Not merely letters came; the boxes Goethe sent were full of pleasant, unexpected things: books, and little gifts.

Goethe was not just her husband's correspondent; Jane, too, was recognized. She held an ample place in his esteem, a feeling he showed through sending her presents accompanied by a sentimental verse or two spun from his fancy. First had come a dainty box, so carefully and tastefully arranged that Jane guessed some feminine member of his household must have taken charge of the packing. And so it proved. Ottelie, his daughter-in-law, had lent her German neatness to the enterprise. Out of the little chest had emerged varied gifts. For Jane there was a black, wrought-iron necklace. A shining medallion of the poet hung from it as a pendant, done in colored glass and framed in gold. A bracelet soon arrived as a companion piece. The first box had also contained a dashing pocketbook for Thomas. And there was a beautifully bound five-volume set of Goethe's poetry, inscribed to "the valued marriage-pair Carlyle." . . .

"Can you tell me in confidence who wrote the article on 'The State of German Literature' in the *Edinburgh Review*?" Goethe asked by letter. "Here, people believe it was Mr. Lockhart, Sir W. Scott's son-in-law. Its earnestness and good feeling are alike admirable." He had written it himself, Carlyle modestly admitted. More flattering than conscious praise, this inquiry from Goethe. . . .

Later, Goethe wrote that he had been puzzling over such maps of Dumfriesshire as could be obtained at Weimar. He was able, he declared, to construct a fair picture of Carlyle's region. But when in fancy he visited his friends, he was loath to have his imagination roam too widely and aimlessly in space. Would not Carlyle furnish him with a sketch of his house and its surroundings?

An opportunity to gratify the wish came at last with the arrival of George Moir, an Edinburgh friend. The sketch of Craigenputtock which he drew was soon on the way to Weimar.

Jane was aware that a German translation of her husband's *Life of Schiller* was to come from the press, under Goethe's benevolent watchfulness, at Frankfurt-am-Main. . . .

But when a copy of the German edition came to Craigenputtock, Jane and Thomas received a real surprise. There, prominently at the top of the title page, embellished with delicate scroll work, stood two words: "Thomas Carlyle." After the difficulties she had met with because of her husband's unwillingness to court fame, Jane rejoiced that in a foreign edition his reticence was powerless to enforce his wish to remain incognito. Below the author's name came the title of the book, and under that a brief announcement that the introduction was by Goethe. The words stood out from the page like letters painted on a looking-glass; behind, in clearest detail, lay George Moir's sketch of Craigenputtock. — From "Jane Welsh Carlyle," by TOWNSEND SCUDDER. (New York: Macmillan.)

Au Revoir to Richmond Park

If through the crowded busy days
We may not pause to seek your ways,
I think that still our inward eye
Shall hold the comfort of your sky;
And every sweep of wood and hill
Shall have its place in memory still.

We'll mind the birches' youthful dress
Of green and silver loveliness;
The deer that crop in swift content,
All unafraid, and innocent;
And shall not easily forget
Where sun and hill in radiance met.

We'll know the shadows, quiet and dark,
That slowly creep in Richmond Park;
And nameless little sounds that stir
The listening pulses of the ear,
Like truant thoughts that pull and tease,
And wake a thousand memories.

ROSEMARY CÉLINE COBHAM

God, the Only Cause

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE teaches that God is the only cause and creator. Since He is Life, Truth, and Love, that which He creates must be wholly good. The Bible declares (Genesis 1:31), "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Harmony, goodness, purity, health, holiness, and perfection proceed from this great and only cause, and there is no reality in that which does not come from Him.

Evil, being contrary to God, has no real cause. It should therefore be remembered that evil is a lie, existing only as a false belief of the carnal so-called mind.

The importance of understanding that God is the only cause is indicated by the tenacity with which mortals cling to the belief in many other causes. They believe in many things as capable of producing discord, suffering, and death; they believe that heredity, contagion, and climate can cause one to be sick and die; they fear certain material conditions, believing that these conditions can bring about evil effects. The effects which seem to come from these supposed causes, however, are as unreal as that which appears to produce them. Therefore, these seeming effects can be overcome and destroyed through spiritual understanding, through the realization that God is All, that He is the only cause, and that, in reality, there is no material cause or effect.

The benefit of knowing that divine Mind is the only cause is illustrated in the following incident. A heavy car, which was being backed from a driveway, ran over a boy's foot, inflicting serious injuries. Christian Science treatment was given, and it was realized that God is the only cause, that He produces health, harmony, and perfection, and that there is no reality in that which does not reflect Him. It was further realized that since God is the only cause, the seeming accident was not a cause. Therefore, it could have no real effect. Although the injury seemed quite severe, the healing came very quickly. In two days the boy was able to walk, and in three days he was running about with freedom. The truth of spiritual causation understood was thus proved to have healing power.

Christian Science shows the cause of all disease to be mental, not physical. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 208): "Mind, not matter, is causation. A material body only expresses a material and mortal mind." When one is sick, he is likely to look for the cause in matter, concluding that improper diet, bad weather, or some alleged germ has produced the trouble; but these things have no power other than that which we falsely ascribe to them in our wrong thinking. It becomes evident, therefore, that in order to heal the sick, we must destroy wrong thinking with an understanding of the truth of being.

Sometimes we may become overanxious in our efforts to uncover the mental cause of the seeming trouble, and this may result in making error appear more real to us. It is well to remember that impatience, fear, and anxious speculating about the cause of disease will not help to uncover and destroy error. Humility, purity, consecration, and calm spiritual discernment are needed, qualities of thought which reflect God, divine Mind. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 201), "The way to extract error from mortal mind is to pour in truth through flood-tides of Love." Error cannot hide from Truth. When we turn to God for guidance and fill our thinking with Christ, Truth, the wrong thoughts will disappear—be destroyed.

A woman, who for some time had been seeking healing in Christian Science, went to a practitioner for help. Desiring to destroy the error, the practitioner, turning to God for guidance, felt impelled to ask the patient to join her in repeating the Lord's Prayer. When they came to the words, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors" (Matthew 6:12), the woman wept. Then it was revealed that there was one person whom she had never been able to forgive for some supposed wrong. Through the spiritual inspiration of the Lord's Prayer, the Christ, Truth, reaching her thought, destroyed the error instantly.

God, divine Mind, is the only cause. Matter is not cause. Heredity, contagion, age, and climate cannot touch the real man. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 556): "In sleep, cause and effect are mere illusions. They seem to be something, but are not. Oblivion and dreams, not realities, come with sleep. Even so goes on the Adam-belief, of which mortal and material life is the dream." Mortal or material existence is unreal. In reality there is no mortal mind to cause sin, suffering, and death.

Spirit, God, is the primal cause. Man and the universe are the effect of this great and only cause. Therefore, all is Spirit and spiritual, and no man-made theory can overthrow this truth.

The one cause and its effects, Mind and its ideas, are ever present. Perfection, health, holiness, purity, and love are thus ever present also, and their opposites, sin, disease, and death, are unreal. In the words of Isaiah (61:11), "As the earth bringeth forth her bud, and as the garden causeth the things that are sown in it to spring forth; so the Lord God will cause righteousness and praise to spring forth before all the nations."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Gott die einzige Ursache

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE CHRISTLICHE WISSENSCHAFT lehrt, daß Gott die einzige Ursache und der einzige Schöpfer ist. Da Er das Leben, die Wahrheit und die Liebe ist, muß das, was Er erschafft, gänzlich gut sein. Die Bibel erklärt (1. Mose 1, 31): „Und Gott sah an alles, was er gemacht hatte; und siehe da, es war sehr gut". Harmonie, Güte, Reinheit, Gesundheit, Heiligkeit und Vollkommenheit gehen aus dieser großen und einzigen Ursache hervor; und es ist keine Wirklichkeit in dem, was nicht von Ihm kommt.

Da das Böse Gott entgegengesetzt ist, hat es keine wirkliche Ursache. Es sollte daher nicht vergessen werden, daß das Böse eine Lüge, nur eine falsche Annahme des fleischlichen sogenannten Gemüts ist.

Die Wichtigkeit des Verständnisses, daß Gott die einzige Ursache ist, ist an der Hartnäckigkeit zu erkennen, mit der sich die Sterblichen an den Glauben an viele andere Ursachen klammern. Sie glauben, daß viele Dinge Mißklang, Leiden und Tod verursachen können. Sie glauben, daß Vererbung, Ansteckung und Witterung sie krank machen und sterben lassen können. Sie fürchten gewisse materielle Zustände, von denen sie glauben, daß sie böse Wirkungen haben können. Die Wirkungen, die von diesen vermeintlichen Ursachen zu kommen scheinen, sind jedoch so unwirklich wie das, was sie hervorzurufen scheint. Daher können diese scheinbaren Wirkungen durch geistiges Verständnis überwunden und zerstört werden—durch die Erkenntnis, daß Gott das All ist, daß Er die einzige Ursache ist, und daß es in Wirklichkeit keine materielle Ursache oder Wirkung gibt.

Wie segensreich es ist zu wissen, daß das göttliche Gemüt die einzige Ursache ist, wird durch folgenden Vorfall veranschaulicht. Ein schwerer Kraftwagen, der aus einer Einfahrt rückwärts herausgelenkt wurde, ging über den Fuß eines Knaben und verletzte ihn schwer. Es wurde christlich-wissenschaftliche Behandlung erteilt, und es wurde erkannt, daß Gott die einzige Ursache ist, daß Er Gesundheit, Harmonie und Vollkommenheit hervorbringt, und daß in dem, was Ihn nicht widerspiegelt, keine Wirklichkeit ist. Es wurde ferner erkannt, daß der scheinbare Unfall keine Ursache war, da Gott die einzige Ursache ist. Er konnte daher keine wirkliche Wirkung haben. Obgleich die Verletzung sehr schwer schien, heilt sie doch sehr schnell. Nach zwei Tagen konnte der Junge gehen, und nach drei Tagen sprang er ungehindert umher. So wurde bewiesen, daß die Wahrheit geistiger Ursächlichkeit, wenn verstanden, heilende Kraft hat.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß die Ursache aller Krankheit mental, nicht physisch ist. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 208) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Gemüt und nicht die Materie ist Ursächlichkeit. Ein materieller Körper drückt nur ein materielles und sterbliches Gemüt aus". Wenn einer krank ist, ist er geneigt, die Ursache in der Materie zu suchen, und er nimmt an, daß ungeeignete Nahrung, schlechtes Wetter oder ein mutmaßlicher Keim das Leiden hervorgerufen habe; aber diese Dinge haben keine andere Kraft als die wir ihnen irrtümlich in unserem falschen Denken zuschreiben. Es wird uns daher klar, daß wir, um die Kranken zu heilen, das falsche Denken durch das Verständnis der Wahrheit des Seins zerstören müssen.

Manchmal können wir überängstlich werden bei unseren Anstrengungen, die mentale Ursache des scheinbaren Leidens aufzudecken, und dies kann dazu führen, daß uns der Irrtum wirklicher erscheint. Man tut gut daran, zu bedenken, daß Ungeduld, Furcht und ängstliches Suchen nach der Krankheitsursache den Irrtum nicht aufdecken und zerstören hilft. Demut, Reinheit, Heiligung und ruhiges, geistiges Unterscheiden tun not—Gedankeneigenschaften, die Gott, das göttliche Gemüt widerspiegeln. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 201): „Der Weg, den Irrtum aus dem sterblichen Gemüt zu entfernen, ist der, die Wahrheit mit Fluten der Liebe einströmen zu lassen". Der Irrtum kann sich nicht vor der Wahrheit verbergen. Wenn wir Gott um Führung bitten und unser Denken mit Christus, der Wahrheit, füllen, werden die falschen Gedanken verschwinden—zerstört werden.

Eine Frau, die schon einige Zeit Heilung durch die Christliche Wissenschaft gesucht hatte, bat eine Ausüberin um Hilfe. Von dem Wunsche erfüllt, den Irrtum zu zerstören, und auf Gottes Führung vertrauend, fühlte sich die Ausüberin veranlaßt, die Patientin zu bitten, mit ihr das Gebet des Herrn herzusagen. Als sie an die Worte kamen: „Vergib uns unsere Schulden, wie wir unseren Schuldigern vergeben" (Matth. 6, 12), weinte die Frau. Nun kam es ans Licht, daß sie jemand ein vermeintliches Unrecht nie hatte vergeben können. Durch die geistige Erleuchtung des Gebets des Herrn erreichte der Christus, die Wahrheit, ihr Denken und zerstörte den Irrtum augenblicklich.

Gott, das göttliche Gemüt, ist die einzige Ursache. Die Materie ist nicht Ursache. Vererbung, Ansteckung, Alter und Witterung können den wirklichen Menschen nicht berühren. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 556): „Im Schlaf sind Ursache und Wirkung bloße Illusionen. Sie scheinen etwas zu sein, sind es aber nicht. Mit dem Schlaf kommen Vergessenheit und Träume, nicht Wirklichkeiten. Genau so dauert die Adamsannahme fort, deren Traum das sterbliche und materielle Leben ist". Das sterbliche oder materielle Dasein ist unwirklich. In Wirklichkeit gibt es kein sterbliches Gemüt, das Sünde, Leiden und Tod verursacht.

Der Geist, Gott, ist die Grundursache. Der Mensch und das Weltall sind die Wirkung dieser großen und einzigen Ursache. Daher ist alles Geist und geistig, und keine menschengemachte Theorie kann diese Wahrheit umstoßen.

Die eine Ursache und ihre Wirkungen, das Gemüt und seine Ideen, sind immer gegenwärtig. Vollkommenheit, Gesundheit, Heiligkeit, Reinheit und Liebe sind also auch immer gegenwärtig, und ihre Gegensätze, Sünde, Krankheit und Tod, sind unwirklich. „Denn gleichwie Gewächs aus der Erde wächst und Same im Garten aufgeht, also wird Gerechtigkeit und Lob vor allen Heiden aufgehen aus dem Herrn Herrn" (Jes. 61, 11).

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Night Rain

Silver petals of the rain
Gleam on darkened window pane;
Jeweled wallflowers of the night
Against a golden city light.

V. W.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Yankee Farm Found Running on Shoestring

Shoestring operation of New England farms presents a greater problem than farm tenancy under which Federal allotments have been made in this area, Roger I. Clapp, local supervisor of the Farm Security Administration, said today as the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation met in Worcester to consider legislation and other methods of correcting the problem.

Voicing the opinion of many farm experts that Yankee tillers of the soil have been working "too close to the wind," Mr. Clapp blamed postwar developments of overcrediting for the farmer's plight today. "Hard-headed businessmen have surprisingly overestimated the farm's value as an income producing unit, basing their assessment on the farm's value during war days," said Mr. Clapp.

Federal legislation has not met this problem yet, Mr. Clapp said. "Farm tenancy, a minor problem here, is taken care of under the Bankhead-Jones Act, which permits loans to farmers in order that they may eventually own the land they cultivate," he pointed out.

Income All Paid Out

New England farmers have something quite as serious to face, however, in that by owning their farms they must expend most of their income in mortgage payments and higher taxes, he continued.

The Bankhead-Jones Act, which has helped four farmers in Massachusetts and by its design is of great importance in the South and West, contains no provisions for New England farm owners whose plight is quite as serious as the farm tenants, he added.

The Farm Bureau Federation, holding a two-day convention in Horticultural Hall, Worcester, beginning today, last year supported an amendment to the Act which would have permitted allotment of funds to farm owners in New England. Similar attempts are expected to be more successful in the next session of Congress, and the Federation is already preparing for it with appointment of committees from all New England States to confer and draft the necessary legislation.

To Name Delegation

Charles B. Jordan, President of the Federation in Massachusetts, is expected to name the Bay State delegation tomorrow when he makes his annual report.

Committee hearings will continue all afternoon today, concluding shortly before the banquet this evening at which Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, is guest.

Tomorrow, officers for the coming year will be elected, with Mr. Jordan reported as well-supported for re-election.

Mrs. Eva W. White of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, will address the Federation's ladies' auxiliary on "Finding a Market for What the Farm Woman Makes." George M. Putnam, director of the American Farm Bureau Federation and President of the New Hampshire Federation, will be guest speaker in the morning session of the convention.

Springfield, Vt., High School Equips Students to Get Jobs

How one New England community, Springfield, Vt., has had considerable success in solving the unemployment problem for its youth and at the same time providing needed skilled labor for its industries is one of the features of the fifteenth annual conference of the New England Council which opened today in Boston.

One of the speakers at a group session of the conference tomorrow will be John M. Pierce, Director of Training at the Springfield, Vt., High School, who will review briefly the success his community has had in adopting a program of apprentice training to solve the problems of jobs for youth and skilled labor for industry.

A co-operative course was introduced in 1913 at the Springfield, Vt., High School under which half the boys enrolled attended school and the other half worked in machine shops of the town. Every two weeks the groups alternated, giving the boys pre-employment training, providing an education but at the same time fitting them for skilled work upon graduation.

Since the course was started, 356 boys have taken it at the Springfield high school—and this is the record established:

Of these, 62 per cent are employed in local shops, some in positions of considerable responsibility.

A total of 84 per cent are working locally or elsewhere where their training is directly valuable.

A survey made in January, 1936, in the midst of depression, showed no available graduates unemployed.

Do Springfield manufacturers benefit? Here is a case of only local shops. It has at present 18 apprentices employed after a year's intensive pre-employment training under shop conditions. Besides these, the shop employs 57 mechanics, 13 engineers, seven foremen and four road men all of whom are graduates of the co-operative course.

Consequently these graduates are valuable to the company from the start of their employment; and all local companies in the community are assured of a steady supply of similar employees for the future.

The co-operative course has been jointly supported financially by contributions from the shops and in late years the balance has been largely met by Federal funds. During the 26 years the course has run the manufacturers have continued to be enthusiastic supporters of the course and in addition to providing some financial aid have absorbed the cost of training in the shops.

Neutrality Act To Be Discussed

Discussion of world trade problems under auspices of the newly formed Export Round Table, sponsored by Boston University, gets under way tonight at the Charles Hayden Memorial Building, 685 Commonwealth Avenue. The topic tonight is "The Neutrality Act," and the new problems presented by this legislation.

The next meeting will come on Dec. 7 when the subject will be "Latin America and Financial Problems in Connection with Export." Last session of the year will be on Dec. 21 for discussion of the subject, "Insurance — War Risk and Seizure."

Everett W. Lord, Dean, is chairman of the Export Round Table, and W. A. Beer is Secretary. The three-plank platform of the Round Table is: (1) Mutual assistance through discussion and interchange of information and experience. (2) Support of the Hull Reciprocal Trade Treaty program. (3) To stimulate imports for building up foreign purchasing power.

Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, announces that his office has a file on the Neutrality Act, with interpretations and rulings for public reference. He offers assistance and advice to exporters in connection with their problems relating to the Neutrality Act.

N. H. Relief Totals $15,975,811

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H. — Since the establishment of the general relief system in New Hampshire in February, 1936, the State, cities, towns and counties have expended $15,975,811 on various forms of relief to needy persons, an average of $363,000 a month with expenditures for September of this year $340,516, a decrease of 7.6 per cent from the similar month a year ago. The expenditures for the 44 months of relief administration under this system exceeds the State debt and constitutes more than a half the annual governmental expenses in the State.

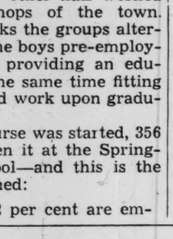
Apart from old-age assistance, relief operations have actually headed downward. Direct relief to unemployed persons decreased from its high point of $354,000 in January, 1938, to $200,000 in September, 1939. Old-age assistance has more than doubled in the last 21 months. For September, old-age assistance cost $111,231 to the State and its subdivisions.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight. Fair and warmer Friday. Colder Saturday. Gentle to moderate northwesterly winds becoming variable Friday. Lowest temperature tonight in the lower 30's.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and somewhat colder tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature followed by light rain Friday night; colder Saturday.



Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Friday, rising temperature today; colder Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate northwest winds becoming variable Friday; fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	30	New Orleans	53	50
Chicago	36	35	New York	34	34
Denver	35	32	Norfolk	38	57
Helena	31	29	Philadelphia	40	38
Kansas City	38	38	St. Louis	28	26
Los Angeles	65	62	San Francisco	57	57
			Washington	39	37

A-7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 23.
B-Minimum, Nov. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 8:41 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Friday, 8:59 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.

Radcliffe to Confer Its First B. S. Degree

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 23 (AP) —Radcliffe College announced today it would award the bachelor of science degree beginning next June, for the first time in its history.

Offering of the degree will make it possible for secondary school students to be admitted as candidates for laboratory study without the Latin or Greek requirement which is necessary for a bachelor of arts degree.

Prints, Binds, Decorates Own Books

Ide Dixon

Loyd Haberly of Harvard

Who, finding publishers reluctant to print his books, set up a press in Widener Library and turns out his own volumes by hand. Mr. Haberly also binds them and adds decorations as part of his versatile scheme of things, which includes lecturing and collecting nuts.

Another Thursday; That's All

O-hum, (pardon the yawn), today was just another Thursday in Massachusetts for the majority of folks. Alarm clocks rang out at early hours this morning to warn thousands of office workers it was time to get up and begin the day's tasks. Not Thanksgiving here—not until a week from today—Nov. 30 —the old traditional day which New Englanders have observed for years.

Not that one likes to mention this, but there were a select few, those individuals employed in the stock exchange and in various Federal Departments — Federal courts, Custom House, and WPA— that were able to catch an extra wink of sleep this morning. They observed the President's Thanksgiving, that is, by having the day off.

Were many of these folks eating turkey and all the fixings today? Not so many, it was learned on good reliable sources. Some, who had relatives and friends in New York, left last night to join the Thanksgiving festivities there, but in most cases light lunches were served this noon. Next week is the time for turkey in Massachusetts.

Massachusetts, along with those States who are sticking by the traditional day, has one consolation tonight—it still has Thanksgiving to look forward to.

Relief Anti-Fraud Law to Be Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Because several aged persons, who have obtained relief, were found to have substantial fortunes, the Rhode Island Association of Directors of Public Welfare will ask the General Assembly to pass a law which will require the banks to give information regarding the accounts of persons on relief.

The law was recommended by John Dannin of Newport at a meeting held at the Dexter Asylum after he explained that an "impecunious" man on relief was dealing in foreign bonds in his city. Other instances were said to have been found in this city and the neighboring Massachusetts town of Seekonk.

A feature of the meeting was the announcement that "red tape" in most cases had been greatly reduced to provide quick relief.

Assessors of State Meet For Election of Officers

The 50th annual meeting of the Association of Massachusetts Assessors closed at the State House yesterday with the election of I. Grafton Howes of Dennis as President. Other officers named were Edward J. Cormier of Brockton, Vice-President; David H. Roach of Lynn, Treasurer, and Frank H. Rogers of Gloucester, Secretary.

Poet Who Prints Own Books Adds to Fame of Harvard

If you can't get your poems published, print them yourself.

That's how Loyd Haberly, Harvard's itinerant poet-lecturer, got started. He's been going at it now for more than 20 years, and he still delights in "running off" his own books.

He uses a hand printing press in Widener Library at Harvard. He not only does the printing, but also binds and decorates his own books.

Mr. Haberly is, to say the least, versatile. He lectured at Harvard Summer School on a period of religious history, is now back to his former specialty of international relations, and that is far from being the whole story.

Between dashing off lyric poems, and conventional pieces, and lecturing, he collects nuts. He has all kinds of them. His pockets fairly bulge with them. He will show you acorns and butternuts, hazelnuts and walnuts. He says he is going to plant them when he goes home, so that he will have some fine trees on his plantation. He has about 16 acres under cultivation.

Although an American citizen, he speaks of England as "home," and longs to be back on his own place, 15 miles out of Oxford, where he was a Rhodes scholar.

Mr. Haberly built his house with his own hands, out of stone. It stands in the middle of a three-mile forest.

He doesn't find time traveling from one engagement to another for weeks on end in America an aid to poetry writing. But he does find the people interested in poetry.

Mr. Haberly, like most lecturers on current affairs, has some ideas on how to run the world, and, since he is a poet, they are the ideas of an idealist.

Northeastern Student First To Take Air in 'Dawn Patrol'

Blue skies and mild west-northwest winds, with ceiling and visibility perfect, attended the initial flight today of the first student from the Greater Boston colleges in the Government pilot-training plan to take to the air. His name is Eric G. Cleveland, who attends Northeastern University, and comes from West Woodstock, Vermont.

Uncle Sam is training 10,000 through the colleges yearly, and in this morning's so-called "Dawn Patrol" are enlisted 200 who are enrolled locally, in six colleges, including (besides Northeastern), Harvard, B. C., M. I. T., Tufts, and Middlesex. Wiggins Airways, East Boston Airport, is in charge of instruction for these particular colleges. William N. Batty is Pilot-Instructor.

Edmund A. J. Mroz, another Northeastern student, who comes from Salem, Mass., was the first of the Greater Boston college students to receive instruction in a plane on the ground preliminary to actual flight. Mroz came out shortly after dawn. There was good ceiling and visibility, but the temperature was in the lower 30's and the sky was overcast.

George H. Baillie, of Somerville, Mass., a third Northeastedn student, made his initial flight later today. Both Cleveland and Baillie had their preliminary instruction in a plane in the early morning, as Government regulations require that this come at least two or three hours before actual flight.

Lieut. Robert W. Trottier, U. S. A. Reserves, Lowell, Mass., was another to report soon after dawn for preliminary instruction with the Northeastern contingent. Prof. Winthrop E. Nightingale, Director of Civilian Pilot Training for Northeastern, was also on the field at daybreak to supervise the instruction.

The oil gauge on the jaunty red "Cub" showed to "Freezing" as the men rolled it out from the hangar in the early light, but it took only a few minutes to warm it up. Every part of the airplane is thoroughly explained to the college students.

Ground school has been in progress for about a month now, so that all these parts are familiar to the students through blackboard diagrams. The "why" of the functioning of all the parts is gone into, and the student himself is placed in the plane at the controls, just as he will be in the air. Control surfaces and controls are also explained.

R. I. Court Upsets Ancient Road Rule

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 23 (AP) —Driving on the wrong side of the road does not "in and of itself" cause a man to be guilty of negligence, under the law, the Rhode Island Supreme Court ruled yesterday.

Dispelling an opinion commonly held since the days of the horse and buggy, the Court ruled, in an opinion by Justice Hugh B. Baker, that driving on the wrong side of the road was "only one of the material facts and circumstances to be considered" in determining negligence.

The ruling overturned a Superior Court decision by Judge Alexander L. Churchill in which Judge Churchill had ruled for the defendant in a suit involving an automobile collision, because the plaintiff's truck had been shown to be about five inches to the left of the highway center.

Dowd Indicted For Third Time In Bribe Case

A third indictment was handed down by the Suffolk County Grand Jury today against former Sheriff John F. Dowd charging the request and acceptance of bribes totaling $11,100 in 17 counts. This brings the total amount charged in indictments against Mr. Dowd for bribery to $29,100 in the Suffolk County scandal.

In 14 counts of this latest indictment, Mr. Dowd is charged with requesting and accepting $6,900 from Special Sheriff Daniel A. Whelton, supervisor of the records of the Deputy Sheriffs, who testified to the Grand Jury yesterday. These counts, furthermore, charged Mr. Dowd with requesting and accepting money from the officer who had charge of the pooled fees collected by the Deputy Sheriffs for serving writs, a pool long regarded in political circles as not divided entirely among the deputies as a group.

In three other counts of today's indictment Mr. Dowd is charged with bribery of $2,500 from John J. Casey, a Deputy; of $1,000 from George E. Hibbard, a county employee; and of $700 from Michael Picardi, also an employee.

This brings the record of indictments against Mr. Dowd to three, totaling $29,100, one of which is for conspiracy.

Mr. Dowd, meanwhile, continued to be the subject of an extensive police search. Last night Charles A. Hussey, one of several who has pleaded guilty in the Dowd case, told District Attorney William J. Foley that Mr. Dowd had told him (Mr. Hussey) last Saturday night he was going to "the coast," but would be back in 60 days.

Charles J. Fox, City Auditor, announced today that a check for $133.33, payable to former Sheriff Dowd, is at City Hall in the event Mr. Dowd wishes to claim it. The sum represents 12 days work by the former Sheriff and is based on his monthly pay of $333.33.

Investigation of a contract for 48 water coolers, sold to the City on the installment plan for $6,097, or $127 each, disclosed they were purchased from a Brookline dealer, reported a large contributor to the Dowd campaign. Not only did the City sign a note, financed by the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, but not all the coolers can be found, and some of those that were found are second-hand and out-of-date. They are not yet completly paid for.

Another feature being investigated today by the District Attorney's office was contracts negotiated by Mr. Dowd as Sheriff with various business firms for services and supplies to the County. A list of these contractors was presetned to Mr. Foley by City Auditor Charles J. Fox. Likewas presented to Mr. Foley by Mr. Dowd's brokerage account with H. C. Wainwright Company of Boston.

Aid for Aged Asked At Special Session

A special session of the Massachusetts Legislature was demanded today by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor to consider legislation to increase minimum benefits for old-age assistance from $30 to $40 a month and to revise the unemployment compensation statute.

Kenneth I. Taylor, Legislative Agent of the Federation, wrote each member of the House and Senate asking them to take action to reconvene the Legislature under a rule adopted by the last session which provides that a majority of all members of each branch may reconvene the General Court in special session.

Mr. Taylor, who said he did not direct a special session request to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall because of his past opposition to old-age assistance legislation, asked that the Legislature reconvene on Jan. 3.

Careful Study

"Since the 1939 session of the Legislature prorogued," Mr. Taylor wrote, "the State Federation of Labor has given careful study to laws enacted by the Congress of the United States and the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, especially with regard to aid for our aged and unemployed citizens."

Mr. Taylor pointed out that Congress adopted amendments to the Social Security Act too late for consideration by the regular session of the Massachusetts Legislature. One of the changes, he said, provides that "the Federal Government will match State funds for old-age assistance monthly payments up to $20 instead of $15 to each needy aged individual.

"An amendment to the Massachusetts statute is necessary and desirable if our old-age assistance recipients are to benefit by the increased amount made available by Congress."

Thus Mr. Taylor insists the minimum benefit in Massachusetts should be increased from $30 to $40 a month.

Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, is definitely against this proposal. Recently, he stated that as a practical matter there is no minimum or maximum old-age assistance benefit in Massachusetts. Payments, he said, are based entirely on need, with resources of the applicants taken into account to determine the amount of benefit to be given. Therefore, he claimed, such legislation would not result in raising the benefits to Massachusetts needy. At present, Mr. Rotch added, Massachusetts pays the third highest average old-age assistance benefit in the Nation. The Massachusetts average is $28 a month, a figure outranked only by California and Colorado.

On the second issue for a special session, Mr. Taylor said the 1939 Legislature adopted an amendment to the Unemployment Compensation Act to provide partial payment of benefits to any worker whose wages amounted to less than he would receive in benefits under the Act if totally unemployed. The worker would receive from the Unemployment Compensation Division the difference between his earned wages and the benefit to which he would be entitled if totally unemployed.

However, Mr. Taylor explained, the amendment cannot take effect until Oct. 1, 1940. As a result, he said, "the worker who earns a single dollar in a week at his regular job is penalized by total loss of his unemployment compensation benefits for that week even though he is allowed to earn up to $5 in odd jobs as interpreted by the Division. Obviously the Massachusetts law should be amended as quickly as possible along the lines of other New England State laws to afford relief from this injustice."

Mr. Taylor charged that the amount and duration of benefits are inadequate at the present time.

O'Hare Revelations Stir Move For Thorough Bay State Probe

Expressing their indignation at recent evidences of graft and corruption on the part of Suffolk County (Massachusetts) officials and of political influence wielded in this state by Edward J. O'Hare, slain Chicago race-track operator, two Massachusetts Legislators asked the House of Representatives today to appropriate $100,000 for a "thorough-going investigation of administration of law and justice" in this State.

The action of the two legislators followed reports that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall also was investigating the supposed links between dog racing interests and gangsterism, and the tie-up between Robert Robinson, member of the Boston Finance Commission, and O'Hare.

The Governor himself lent credence to both reports by not denying them, when asked regarding the matter, and by stating that he might have something to say on the subject later.

The resolve calling for a legislative inquiry of crime conditions in the Commonwealth, possibly directed by the Boston Bar Association, was filed by Representatives Charles W. Hedges (R) of Quincy and Enrico Cappucci (D) of East Boston, who have made similar proposals in former years, but without the widespread interest in the subject that has been aroused this year by the O'Hare case and by the resignations of Sherriff John F. Dowd and Superior Court Clerk John P. Connolly

At the same time, Miss Florence Birmingham, President of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, entered the discussion by charging, in a formal statement, that Attorney General Paul A. Dever and District Attorney William J. Foley had refused to take action in 1937 wren she submitted complaints to them regarding the activities of Mr. Connolly.

Attorney General Dever replied, through newspapermen, that he had turned Miss Birmingham over to Mr. Foley, but asserted she did not have enough evidence for either of them to act upon. Miss Birmingham had complained tnat girl members of her organization had been obliged to pay to retain their jobs, a charge subsequently placed against Mr. Connolly by the Bar Association and leading to his resignation.

In announcing their action seeking a legislative inquiry into the entire crime situation, Representatives Hedges and Cappucci said: "In past years, ugly rumors and stories have been generally bruited about relative to the strong influence of the dog racing groups in this Commonwealth of ours. One side of that picture has already been exposed to public view in the recent slaying of a Chicago character who not only controlled and operated dog tracks in this State but also lived at one during the season. ". . Let us go into the whole picture as did Seabury in New York, and definitely eradicate corruption in high places."

Narrow Gauge Head Questioned

Council for employees of the Narrow Gauge road, Henry Wise, sought today to bring out whether there was any past mismanagement of the road which might have contributed to its present financial condition. Abandonment of the road is sought by Dec. 21, the date the Public Utilities Commission has set as the time when attorneys of the road must file briefs for abandonment.

Questioning Nelson M. Powell, President of the Narrow Gauge at the hearing continued today before the Public Utilities Commission, Mr. Wise sought to bring out the disposition of funds that were set aside in 1928 for depreciation. Mr. Powell said that he could not answer this question "off hand" but stated that the auditors' report would show what had become of the money.

Mr. Powell's association with the road dates from 1928 when he came as chief engineer to the Narrow Gauge when it was electrified. He became general manager in 1930 and was made president in 1937.

Mr. Wise, pointing out that for several years prior to 1928 the road paid dividends and yet could not afford to pay maintenance, asked Mr. Powell if he thought that was good management. Mr. Powell replied that he did not know what may have necessitated this decision before his attachment with the road. According to Mr. Wise, the road set up a "deferred maintenance" account which now amounts to $300,000.

Before the hearing adjourned for luncheon today Mr. Wise sought to show that if the road had thrown its money into the system instead of into dividends it might not today be in its present condition.

Belmont Plows To Use Horses

It's back to the horse in Belmont, where the Board of Selectmen has voted to replace motor sidewalk snowplows with draft horses this winter. The horse comes into his own Dec. 1, when 12 horses will be hired by the town, at $140 each, J. Watson Flett, Chairman of the Board, announced. The horses were hired in Brighton because of a shortage of heavy horses in Belmont, said Mr. Flett.

Complaint of damage done shrubbery and hedges by the motor plows was said to be the reason for the change back to horses. The motor plows will still find use, on wider sidewalks not edged with shrubbery.

Club Price Reviewed

Judge Elisha H. Brewster in Federal District Court yesterday took under advisement a petition for approval of the sale of the Merrimack Valley Country Club in Methuen for less than $20,000. The petition was filed by Frederick H. Deitrick, Receiver for the closed Federal National Bank which owns the club. The property was advertised for sale Oct. 27 and brought two bids, one of $15,000 and one of $19,025.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Theaters

Colonial—
"Key Largo," by Maxwell Anderson. Starring Paul Muni. Settings by Jo Mielziner. Presented by the Playwrights' Company. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—
"Pygmalion," by Bernard Shaw. With Erford Gage and Vola Blakely. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland With Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Shubert—
"Du Barry Was a Lady," by B. G. De Sylva. Featuring Bert Lahr and Ethel Merman. Music by Cole Porter. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Death of a Champ," with Lynne Overman and Virginia Dale. 4, 7:10, 10. Also "Way Down South." 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Here I Am a Stranger," with Richard Greene, Richard Dix and Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Hollywood Cavalcade," with Don Ameche and Alice Faye. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Tomorrow: "They Shall Have Music," featuring Jascha Heifetz.

Exeter—
"Honeymoon in Bali," with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 2:10, 5:40, 9:15. Also "Thunder Afloat," featuring Wallace Beery. 3:55, 7:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10:05. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Too Busy to Work," featuring the Jones Family. Fenway: 2:50, 5:50, 8:55. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"The End of the Day," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:30, 9:35. Also "Ski Chase." 1, 3, 5, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Allegheny Uprising," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Little Accident," with Baby Sandy and Hugh Herbert. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"We Are Not Alone," starring Paul Muni. 12:20, 2:45, 6:05, 9:35. Also "The Honeymoon's Over," with Stuart Erwin and Marjorie Weaver. 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Normandie—
"$1,000 a Touchdown," with Joe E. Brown. Also "Lady of the Tropics," starring Hedy Lamarr.

Repertory—
"They All Come Out," with Rita Johnson. Also "Bachelor Mother," featuring Ginger Rogers. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Escape," with Edward Norris. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:35, 10. Also Tailspin Tommy in "Danger Flight." 12, 3:55, 7:50. Stage: Del Casino, Will & Gladys Ahearn, Chick & Lee, Jack Lenny and Statler Twins. 1:25, 5:15, 9:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Roaring Twenties," with James Cagney, Priscilla Lane and Humphrey Bogart. Scollay: 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:50. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:20, 10. Also "They Shall Have Music," starring Jascha Heifetz. Scollay: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05. Modern: 9:05 a. m., 2:45, 4:30, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Think First," "Smithsonian Institution," "The U. S. Navy Servicing Its Fleet," "Color Travelogue of Peru," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," featuring James Stewart and Jean Arthur. Orpheum: 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Five Little Peppers," Orpheum 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35. State: 1:50, 5:15, 8:40.

Trans-Lux—
"The Old Maid," starring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Chan at Treasure Island," 1, 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Tremont—
Frederic March in "Sign of the Cross." Also "Joy of Living," with Irene Dunne. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Nurse Edith Cavell," with Herbert Wilcox and Anna Neagle. 1:10, 4:45, 8:25. Also "Honeymoon in Bali," with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. Tomorrow: "Dust Be My Destiny," with John Garfield and Priscilla Lane. Also "Hollywood Cavalcade," featuring Don Ameche and Alice Faye.

University—
Priscilla Lane and John Garfield in "Dust Be My Destiny." 3, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Fast and Furious," with Ann Sothern and Franchot Tone. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Music

Fogg Art Museum—
Concert by the Stradivarius Quartet. 8:15.

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"Aida," presented by the San Carlos Opera Company. Norina Greco, Lyuba Sendrowna, Charlotte Bruno, Aroldo Lindi and others. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on English Rooms by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Filling Dual Thanksgiving Gap With More Thanksgiving Urged

A possible solution to the dual-Thanksgiving problem is offered by staunch upholders of Pilgrim traditions. What if the Federal Government, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California and other well-populated States do insist on celebrating today, while Massachusetts and 22 others bring up the rear a week hence?

Why confine America's gratitude for its present peace and prosperity to one day alone—or even to two days, as Texas and Colorado are doing?—say these ardent defenders of fundamental concepts and practices. Why not do as the Pilgrim Fathers themselves did, and fill the gap—making the Thanksgiving feast last a whole week.

The proposal is looked upon with warm approval by the proprietors of today's chop houses and hostelries, who would welcome the opportunity of furnishing Thanksgiving repasts for seven consecutive days. Purists are not agreed, however, on the advisability of serving similar menus each day. Some hold that each should be devoted to a separate course—or series of courses.

Supporters of Plan

Among the many supporters of the Thanksgiving Week plan, of course, are all but the most studious school children. Amusement interests might be expected to look with favor upon it.

Football fans, accustomed to squeeze into tightly packed stadiums for Thanksgiving games, recognize advantages of spreading these games over a whole week. The opinions of players, naturally, may be a little different. Here again comes the question—should the same group gather daily beside the great gridirons of the country—in the manner of audiences at a major Eugene O'Neil dramatic sequence—or should different groups be admitted daily? The consensus—if any—seems to be that nobody knows.

Since the possibilities of the plan are obviously more or less unlimited, it may be best to turn to a consideration of the first Thanksgiving in Plymouth.

Unfortunately the Pilgrims were apparently too busy with more important details to prepare any menus which might have been handed down as a guide to posterity. But from various fragments of documentary evidence, historians have built up a picture of a long-continued feast which would be hard to match in America's most famous dining rooms today.

Taking a letter written by Edward Winslow, a Plymouth colonist, on Dec. 11, 1621, and some of the findings of that great 19th century authority on Pilgrim habits, Dr. W. D. Love, Jr., it is possible to reconstruct something of the festive scene.

Fifty Sat Down

There were something like 50 colonists who sat down to the opening courses of the feast, and some 90 Wampanoag Indians, led by friendly Massasoit came along for the week, at the invitation of Governor William Bradford. Among the contributions which the Indians brought to the literally "groaning board" were five deer.

These was roast turkey, oysters, lobsters, mussels, clams, eels, fish of many kinds, roast young duckling, roast wild goose, venison crackling on the spit and broiled partridge—so that the absence of beef, butter and whipped cream, because cows did not land until three years later, was no great cause for regret.

Among "the trimmings" were barley loaf and Indian meal cakes, beans and peas, turnips, squash, cabbage, onions and coleworts. There was pumpkin pie, and strawberries, gooseberries, and raspberries—dried in the sun in summer—also dried plums.

Dr. Love wrote that that first Thanksgiving spread prepared by the Pilgrims at Plymouth was "worthy of their Indian guests and altogether creditable to their posterity."

Edward Winslow, writing to his English friend, said: "By the goodness of God we are so far from want, that we often wish you partakers of our plenty."

Expert Surveys Boston Traffic Conditions

By a Staff Photographer

Studying Traffic Problem in Scollay Square

Burton L. Marsh, Director of Traffic Engineering for the American Automobile Association, looks over the traffic situation in Scollay Square. Mr. Marsh is in Boston to confer with civic leaders on a solution of the city's traffic problem.

Winter Sports To 'Parade' At Boston Garden

Beginning Thanksgiving night, Nov. 30, and continuing through Sunday evening, Dec. 3, Boston Garden will present "Winter Sports on Parade," Boston's fifth annual National Winter Sports Exposition and Tournament.

The program will be a pre-view of six months sport to come in the New England outdoors. At the exposition, winter sportsmen and sportswomen will have the opportunity of witnessing stars in their particular choice of sports, find a common meeting place to renew friendships and make winter plans and be brought up to date on travel facilities and sports equipment.

Centerpiece for the show will again be the ski hill, 85 feet high and 200 feet long, extending from the rafters of the Garden to the arena floor. This will be the stage for ace ski jumpers and downhill runners in contests and exhibitions which will rival the outdoor meets in thrills and demonstrations of technique.

In addition to the skiing, the Garden management will bring to Boston some of the world's greatest trick and fancy skaters. This year an entire company—"Ice Vanities of 1940" — featuring Lois Dworshak, the "Rhythm Girl," seen in Boston in other years with the Ice Follies; Vivi-Anne Hulten, 10 times champion of Sweden; Vera Hruba, girl skating champion of Czechoslovakia; Guy Owen of Canada; Alfred Trenkler, ice comedian, and a ballot of 24 girls, will take care of the ice skating part of the program.

The arena show will be held each evening at 8:30, with matinees at 2:30 on Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 2 and 3.

Issue of Using Gasoline Tax On Connecticut Roads Raised

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 23—More than a year must elapse before Connecticut's General Assembly meets again in January, 1941, but one vigorous issue already has been outlined.

The State's Finance Commissioner, Olin Glenn Saxon, former Yale professor and close adviser to Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, has made the suggestion that Connecticut's gasoline taxes be turned into the general fund.

Gasoline taxes, totaling more than $9,000,000 annually, now go into the State's highway fund, not a penny of which can be spent for other than highway purposes. Any gesture toward diversion of this money to other activities of the State Government is certain to arouse the rural towns in opposition.

Mr. Saxon said carefully that he does not mean diversion but in the same speech he asserted Connecticut has built its roads and that its main problem now is one of upkeep. Some day, too, he predicted, the Federal Government will be forced to cut down its appropriations for social security, education, and other activities. The State, he warns, should "consolidate" its resources now to be in a position to meet that change when it comes.

* * *

Highway Serves

Mr. Saxon's statement that the State has "built its roads" was given point this week with the opening of the last few miles of the completed Merritt Parkway. New York traffic, bound for the Yale Bowl for last Saturday's Yale-Prineeton football game, found the 38 miles of parkway available for the first time.

The even more ambitious Wilbur Cross Highway is barely started. The dimes of motorists on the Merritt Parkway, collected as toll, are going into more rights of way and more concrete as the Wilbur Cross Highway inches northeastward toward the Massachusetts line. The two roads join at the Housatonic River.

* * *

G. O. P. Politics

National politics, 1940 model, is bidding for attention in Connecticut. United States Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, "favorite son" prospect of that State for the Republican Presidential nomination, will speak in Darien Dec. 15.

Last week United States Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, "favorite son" prospect of that State, spoke in Hartford. Conspicuously absent from the Bridges gathering were the State Republican Chairman, Benjamin E. Harwood and the National Committeeman, Samuel F. Pryor, Jr. Both will meet Senator Taft, and the Ohioan will be a house guest of the Pryor family in Greenwich.

U. S. Foreign Policy Told to N. E. Governors

(Continued from Page 1)

tions which will insure stable peace.

6. We stand ready to discuss with other nations having interest in the Far East . . . by due process of international law, the situation in that part of the world.

7. We are ready to dicuss with other nations the problem of limitation of armaments by international agreement.

Rights in Far East

Mr. Messersmith's firm declaration for American rights in the Far East follows a recent official pronouncement from Washington of the right of the United States to trade in China. Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles on Tuesday asserted American merchants are free to use the British and French concessions at Tientsin for trade without interference from the Japanese.

Mr. Messersmith indicated to the New England Council that the Administration's policy of reciprocal trade agreements—which have met with both support and opposition in this region—will be continued. He said:

"We must help to restore trade relations on a rational basis of non-discriminatory treatment, following the course outlined by our trade-agreements program. . . . It must be our constant aim, when peace is restored, to bring about an adequate trade revival, which will raise the standard of living of peoples throughout the world and ease political tensions."

While Mr. Messersmith traced the future course of American trade abroad to the New England business leaders gathered at the Hotel Statler, Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts urged that contemporary American trade with Latin America be increased and that New Englanders gather the reins of commerce more firmly in hand.

For the past decade, the Governor reported, there has been a general decline in the use of New England ports. For example, records show, he said, that "in 1928, export trade moving through the custom districts of New England amounted to $115,647,000; in 1938 it was $61,369,000. Imports entering through New England custom districts in 1928 amounted to $371,639,000; in 1938, they were $150,000,000."

New Problems

War in Europe, the Governor continued, imposes new problems on the activity of New England ports. Exports through New England customs during September showed an increase of 32 per cent over the same month last year and imports were 46 per cent larger, the Governor noted.

"Obviously," Mr. Saltonstall said, "the character of our foreign trade will be changed by war conditions. . . . We must devise and execute policies and methods for increasing the oceanic trade of foreign ships. We must develop the possibilities for increasing coastwise and intercoastal trade, and commerce with Latin America."

On the New England domestic front, Governor Aiken reported to the regional business executives a new concept of farming in New England. Organized agriculture, long talked of, the co-operation of farmers, long sought, have become a reality, asserted Mr. Aiken.

"I am not telling you that co-operation among farmers is coming to New England. I am glad to tell you that co-operation among farmers is here," declared the Vermont Governor.

He cited co-operatives for the purchase of grain, grass seed, fertilizer, paints, oil, etc.; he cited co-operatives in the field of finance at reduced rates of interest; he reported growth of electric co-operatives; and of co-operatives for selling fire insurance, and also liability and life insurance.

Should Be Encouraged

Farm co-operatives, the Governor advised, should be encouraged as an alternative to government ownership and regulation.

Mr. Aiken referred to the meeting of the Vermont State Farm Bureau this month which indorsed "organized agriculture run by farmers and organized labor run by laborers."

Five years ago, the Governor said, this resolution wouldn't have received "a dozen votes." But all three groups—agriculture, industry and labor—realize the necessity of co-operation for the prosperity of all, he maintained.

Governor Aiken criticized promises and panaceas handed to farmers by government. But Federal legislation providing for farm milk co-operatives has stabilized the New England milk market, the Governor reported. "I hated to admit it was necessary," he said, "but it was."

N. E. Problems

Turning to problems of New England government, Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island, who this year directed passage of strict civil service laws for his State, discussed civil service in its relation to democracy, declaring:

"I do not say that civil service will preserve our form of government and protect it from all its enemies; but I do say that it is one of the things—perhaps the strongest single thing—that will build up the respect of the people for their government."

A few minutes before the business leaders assembled to hear Mr. Messersmith and the New England governors, C. F. Weed, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston was re-elected President of the New England Council.

Boston-N. Y. Air Time Cut 25 Minutes

Airline passengers after Dec. 2 will be able to reach midtown New York about two hours and twenty minutes after leaving downtown Boston. Approximately 25 minutes will be cut from the time required for the trip when American Airliners begin on that date to land New York passengers at the new Municipal Airport on Long Island, instead of at Newark.

The automobile trip from this new North Beach Airport to Times Square takes only 25 minutes, cutting in half the time from the Newark Airport to the same point.

An announcement today by C. A. Rheinstrom, Vice-President in charge of sales for American Airlines, Inc., said: "The facilities at the New York Municipal Airport now make it possible for American Airlines, Inc., to offer the people of Boston a vastly improved service to New York and to continue to offer the six connections with the overnight Flagship Skysleepers to Texas, Arizona and Los Angeles which have always been available to this city. It is our intention to continue to operate the present 14 daily flights from Boston until Jan. 1, at least, and as long thereafter as is compatible with the requests for service."

Bridge Bumpers A Safety Measure

Acting to reduce the number of automobile accidents caused by cars skidding across icy pavements and plunging over the edge of bridges, the Boston Public Works Department is installing turned steel bumper rails along the sides of bridges to deflect the automobiles back onto their courses.

Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland pointed out that there have been four fatalities during the last year as result of cars plunging over bridges in Boston. The new railings have a tensile strength of 75,000 pounds a square inch.

The program follows a study of the causes of bridge accidents by Commissioner Hyland, Thomas H. Sexton, bridge engineer, and William T. Morrissey, highway engineer, whom Mayor Maurice J. Tobin designated as a committee to consider the problem.

Third Term Indorsed

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt had the indorsement today of the Bridgeport Democratic Town Committee for third term renomination. It was the first formal Connecticut action of the kind by any Democratic group and resulted from a meeting last night.

How War Affects Americas

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 23 (AP)—The Western Hemisphere is much more immune to impact of the present European war than it was to the World War of 1914-18, a State Department expert said Tuesday night.

The opening of a four-day Dartmouth College conference on inter-American relations heard Ellis O. Briggs, Assistant Chief of the State Department Division of the American Republics, forecast continued growth of continental solidarity and co-operative plans for industrial development in the New World.

Immediate effect of the war has been felt less in the Americas, Mr. Briggs said, because the world's financial center has shifted from London to New York, a large American merchant fleet exists, and commercial aviation service has been opened between the United States and South America.

As the conflict continues, he expected the following developments:

Sharp restrictions or virtual elimination of trade between the 21 American republics and Germany because of Anglo-French control of the seas.

British and French purchases of all possible supplies within their empires to conserve their international gold assets.

Decline of importance of England and France as sources of supplies for the Americas as their war needs absorb industrial facilities.

N. H. Home Wiring Co-operative Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—A co-operative plan for the wiring of the rural properties to be served by New Hampshire's first co-operative rural electric development are being worked out by officials of the New Hampshire Electric Co-operative, Inc. With work already under way on the first territory, a 111-mile extension in the Lempster section, officials of the Co-operative are now turning their attentions toward providing wiring of homes to be served, as economically as possible.

The plan calls for the establishment of a unit price program Property owners will list their wiring needs with the Co-operative, which in turn will deal with the contractors to do the work. Contractors must agree to a unit price setup or a group wiring plan to apply to all work to be done in the region and the work will be apportioned among the contractors according to the speed with which they can handle it.

The REA is not only financing the line extension program, but also will finance wiring of buildings as well as electrical equipment and plumbing.

Workmen Protest Abandoning Line

A protest against the proposed abandonment of service on the Old Colony and other lines by the New Haven Railroad was voiced by three representatives of railroad labor yesterday before the Special Commission on Railroads. The labor representatives pointed out that 1,500 men would be thrown out of work by the proposed abandonments, and that the average age of these employees is 51 years. The protestants were:

William H. McEwen, Toledo, and William F. Donoghue of New Haven, representing the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and F. A. Symonds of Worcester, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

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BOSTON

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface')

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatization	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	'Gene and Glenn': songs	"Midstream": sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama: music	and patter	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; weather	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	**President Roosevelt**	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	**Today in Europe**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Nancy Mace, soprano
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15	Jay Wesley, sports	"Mr Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop": inter-	"Massachusetts on the	News dramatizations	Adrian Rollini Trio	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	views	March": drama	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"Curtain Calls"	Penny and Her Gang
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket":	"The Green Hornet":	**"One Man's Family":**	Concert Orchestra	Housing talk
8:15	questions; answers	mystery drama	**dramatic sketch**	Concert Orchestra	Variety Musicale
8:30	"Strange as It	Joe Penner; Jacques	**"Those We Love": dra-**	"Sports Writers Quiz"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Seems": war news	Renard's Orchestra	**matic sketch**	"Sports Writers Quiz"	American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	Harry Kogen's Orches-	**"Good News of 1940":**	Les Brown's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur hour	tra; soloists	**Edward Arnold, m. c.;**	Glen Miller's Orchestra	cal Album"
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	**America's Town Meet-**	**Walter Huston in**	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur hour	**ing: "What Does Amer-**	**"Bright World"; orch.**	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	cal Album"
10:00	**"A Circular Tour":**	**ican Democracy Mean**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;**	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	**dramatization**	**to Me?"**	**Fray and Braggiotti;**	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	"Gene and Glenn"	**Shirley Ross; Stuart**	"Concert Revue": Henry	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Talk; weather	Vocalists; orchestra	**Erwin; Lou Holtz; orch.**	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Bert Hirsch's Orch.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	loists	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Les Brown's Orchestra	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	the Air"	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Teddy Wilson's Orch.	The Islanders
11:45	B. Goodman's Or.	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Lyle Murphy's Orchestra	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	**Today in Europe**	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Salute"
8:15	Shopping talk	music; comedy	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30	Movie talk	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Al Rawley and His Wild
8:45	Shopping talk	music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Azaleas
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15	"Good Morning"	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	"Melody Weavers"	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	'Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married"	"Rhythm and Rhyme"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	'Right to Happiness"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Rhythm and Rhyme"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hillton House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Melody Strings"	'Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Midstream": sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	'Shopping With You"
11:00	Lanny Ross, songs	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Jean Harper, songs
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": sketch	"Buckeyes Four"	"Symphony in Jazz"
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Guiding Light"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks;	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sport comment
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	"George and Dixie"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	"Singing Cowboys"	Marjorie Mills Hour	John Kiley, baritone
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cafe Continental"	John Kiley, baritone
2:00	Dramatic sketch	**Gilbert and Sullivan's**	"Betty and Bob"	Sport comment	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	**"H. M. S. Pinafore";**	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Hawaiian Villagers"	"Variety Twins"
2:30	"Your Family": sk.	**Gilbert and Sullivan's**	"Valiant Lady": drama.	"Word Dramas"	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	**"H. M. S. Pinafore"**	Betty Crocker	Jimmy Walsh's Orch.	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Happy Larry Lawrence	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
3:30	News Service	"Melody Time"	Pepper Young's Family	Postmaster Peter Tague	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
3:45	"Don Artiste"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Ray O'Hare's Orchestra.	Organ Concert
4:00	Eddie Lee	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	**Harvard-Williams Col-**	Sport reports
4:15	Interview Time	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	**lege debate on adop-**	Sport reports
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sk.	**tion of the Ludlow**	"Consolairs"
4:45	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	**Amendment**	Musicale
5:00	Dramatization	"Name It and Take It".	"Girl Alone": drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glenn":	"Midstream": drama	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama and music	songs and patter	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	**Today in Europe**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Claire Page, soprano
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Studio program	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Studio program	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	questions; answers	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	Cornerstone sealing new	**Lucille Manners, so-**	"Quixie Doodle Con-	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:15	**Abbott and Cos-**	WBZ transmitter	**prano; Frank Black's**	test": Col. Stopnagle,	"Prairie Pals"
8:30	**tello; Luise Rainer;**	Carson Robinson and	**Orch.; Grantland Rice,**	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	**orchestra; news**	his Buckaroos	**football forecast**	**"Sinfonietta"**	"Let's Dance"
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party": vo-	"Waltz Time": Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	chestra; sketch	calists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Glen Miller's Orchestra	cal Album"
9:30	"First Nighter":	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	George Jessel Variety	Listeners' Theater:	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	dramatization	George Harris' Orch.	Program: guests; orch.	**"Flight Number Two"**	cal Album"
10:00	"Grand Central	"Gene and Glenn"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Station": drama	"Stardust"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	"Young Man With	Harvard-Yale preview:	"Behind the Headlines"	Les Brown's Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	a Band"	talks; music	Musicale	Griff Williams' Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Opening of Hollywood	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Weather; news	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Christmas Tree Lane	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	Sports: "Master	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.	Play Reporter: Paul	Dance Orchestra
11:45	Works on the Air"	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.	Whiteman's Orchestra.	News Service

Kemp Sentenced In Parkway Case

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 23 (AP)—Judge Frank P. McEvoy yesterday re-sentenced G. Leroy Kemp of New Rochelle, N. Y., former State Land Purchasing Agent, to serve three to seven years in State Prison for conspiracy in connection with land deals for Connecticut's recently-completed $20,000,000 Merritt Parkway.

The new sentence, identical in length to that imposed after Kemp's trial a year ago and recently set aside through a technicality by the State Supreme Court of Errors, was pronounced at a Special Session of Superior Court. Kemp, abandoning plans for further appeal, immediately bade farewell to his wife and other members of the family, and left for the State Prison at Wethersfield under custody of Edward A. Platt, High Sheriff.

State's Attorney Lorin W. Willis has announced that eight other men and women indicted by a special grand jury with Kemp would be presented before the Court at the January term.

Big Saving Made On Road Contract

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's reorganized State Department of Public Works chalked up a merit for itself yesterday as its officials revealed that the department saved $14,659 on a Cape Cod road contract by calling for new bids.

Raymond W. Coburn, Chief Engineer, stated the new bids resulted in a low bid of $59,042 for the construction of 6,485 feet of road on Route 6 between Eastham and Wellfleet, compared to $73,701 when bids were originally opened on May 16. M. F. Roach & Sons, East Bridgewater, submitted the low bid in each case.

Of the $14,659, $4,310 is accounted for by elimination of a sidewalk along the road. The remainder of the saving was obtained through the use of an unpatented hot mix surfacing instead of a patented or unpatented concrete mix called for in the original specifications. The new specifications allowed bidding on five different types of surfacing.

The new bidding was ordered by John W. Beal, State Commissioner of Public Works, whom Governor Saltonstall appointed after ousting William F. Callahan, Democratic Commissioner.

Asia Held Ready For Christianity

The "old religions" are losing influence in Japan and China and Oriental masses are beginning to turn toward Christianity, the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, declared Tuesday night in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Christianity offers the only hope for the future of the world, he said. "In India, great masses of people are turning toward Christianity. In China, torn by conflict, there is a turning on the part of the Chinese people toward Christian missions. In Japan, where a few years ago about 75 per cent of the people were inaccessible to evangelistic work, today they are as ripe for missionary work as they are in any other country."

The great nations of Asia, Bishop Tucker added, are "the places where we must focus our attention because they are going to play an all important part in the future of the world."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc
11:00 WRUL 11.73mc

For Friday, Nov. 24

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

3:30 WRUL 11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"Visiting American Colleges": Radcliffe.
7:30 p. m.—Musical Study Period: "Chorale Preludes of Johan Sebastian Bach.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:15 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: News in Spanish: Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta."
10:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature": transcribed.
10:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy. Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard, Chairman.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m., "Gavotte," Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m., Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m., News in English; Opera selections; Topical talk. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—8:15 p. m., To be Announced. GSF, 15.14 meg., 19.8 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m., News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25m.; DJN, 9.61 meg., 31 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m. News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m., Music and Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Paris—10.30 p. m., News. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—11 p. m. Marimba Ensemble of the National Police Force of Guatemala. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.
London—11:30 p. m., Talk: "Matters of Moment." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

WMEX Gets More Power

An increase in the power of radio station WMEX at Chelsea, Mass., which radiocasts "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" daily at 12:45 p. m., has been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission. The night power can now be raised from 100 to 250 watts.

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New French Film at Fine Arts—Abbott Comedy Opens in New York

'The End of a Day' In an Actors' Home

It is the acting, more than the story, that marks "The End of a Day," French film at the Fine Arts. Julien Duvivier, who directed, has assembled able players to set forth the characters in a home for retired actors. Three of them are more conspicuous than the rest: Marny (played by Victor Francen), a gifted actor who never achieved public recognition; St. Clair (Louis Jouvet), a popular favorite and roué, whose prosperous days are over, and Cabrissade (Michel Simon), an understudy who never had a chance to show his ability and who spends the days of his retirement in practical jokes, some of them not too kindly. They and their companions dwell largely in a world of memories compounded of past failures and successes, coloring their present surroundings with a reflection of their earlier careers.

It is a narrative that is a compound of tragedy, pathos, humor, and irony. Some of it is not too convincing. St. Clair, to convince himself and his associates that his fascination for women is undiminished, seeks to persuade a simple girl to shoot herself. He himself is on the verge of derangement. Marny, still remembering an earlier tragedy for which St. Clair was responsible, prevents the deed. Cabrissade, finding a chance at last to act, is unable to remember his lines.

The story is not too closely woven. But it manages to suggest the hold which the theater has on those who have chosen it as a career, the hopes which persist despite disappointments, the illusion of the world behind the footlights which these players cherish. The home in which they have taken refuge is threatened with bankruptcy. They face the prospect of dispersal to less attractive institutions. But rescue comes in time. There is a benefit performance. And for conclusion there is a memorial service for Cabrissade, who despite his failures was always cheerful and courageous.

Beside the three sharply differentiated characters already mentioned, there are excellent performances by Madeleine Ozeray as the girl, who is one of the few younger people in the story, and by Arthur Devere as the director of the home. The supporting players, whose names are unfamiliar to American audiences, provide a background of varied figures, briefly but skilfully acted.

Included in the program is "The Ski Chase," Hannes Schneider's film, now provided with English commentary and somewhat shortened.

E. F. M.

Plays for Boston

Two new shows are announced for Boston. J. B. Priestley's comedy, "When We Are Married," now on tour in Canada, is to come to the Wilbur on Monday, Dec. 4, for two weeks. The cast includes Estelle Winwood, Alison Skipworth, J. C. Nugent, Percy Kilbride, and Ann Andrews. The play had a long run in London.

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On Christmas night, "Mamba's Daughters," play by Dorothy and Dubose Heyward, is expected at the Plymouth. Ethel Waters heads the cast. The play ran through a considerable part of last season in New York and has been on tour during the autumn.

Kirsten Flagstad

Metropolitan Opera singer who will give a concert at Symphony Hall, Dec. 11.

'Ring Two' in New York

By John D. Beaufort

NEW YORK—Snow fell on the Connecticut hills last night, at least on that portion of them confined to Henry Miller's Theater, where George Abbott was presenting Gladys Hurlbut's shiny new farce, "Ring Two." While a blizzard swept the landscape backstage, the audience flurried with laughter more than occasionally over Miss Hurlbut's lines and situations.

Although the title refers to the bell signal on a small-town party line, "Ring Two" is for and about sophisticated folk. Among the principal persons in Miss Hurlbut's little snow party are a retired and divorced actress, who, by the final curtain, decides to return to her husband instead of to the stage; the husband in question; the actor who, though innocent, had been named as corespondent in the divorce proceedings, and a procession of hired help who manage to cook up quite a stew of mirth themselves.

Like any well-informed farceuse, Miss Hurlbut knows the additional needs for these rigmaroles—representatives of the younger generation, and a sharp-tongued woman whose hair is gold by peroxide, whose heart is just gold, and who wishes she had stayed in the city. The youngsters include the husband's daughter by another marriage, an outspoken miss who thinks a home-loving wife would save her father from delusions that he is a jitterbug; a posturing and wacky young actress who thinks she should have an affair with the actor; and a couple of boy friends who are quite overwhelmed by it all.

Working with an old formula, Miss Hurlbut has been less consistent and original in her wit than one could have wished. Highly amusing at its best, "Ring Two" nevertheless moves by fits and starts, sometimes reaching a state where there is more confusion in the farce than farce in the confusion. The arrival of an obvious ending could, one felt, have been more adroitly managed. And the thought that the silly little ingénue is no less silly, and is going to throw herself once more at the superannuated actor becomes distinctly distasteful. We must admit, however, to not caring greatly what happened to any of these characters.

"Ring Two" is heavily enough lined with laughter to withstand the first snow storm. Whether it will hold out until winter melts into spring is another question. Certainly Miss Hurlbut has been well served in her players and director. June Walker is thoroughly winning as the ex-actress trying to cope with Connecticut and the plot. Paul McGrath behaves like a much-married tycoon looking for his lost youth and his lost wife. Tom Powers is attractive and amusing as the actor. Betty Field can be both silly and funny as her ingénue requires, but some times more silly than funny. This, however, may be more Miss Hurlbut's responsibility than Miss Field's.

William Swetland does a grand job as an unwilling flunky from the dust bowl, and Richard Gress and Marietta Canty give a toasting burlesque to those faithful Negro servants you have seen pottering about stage sets for altogether too long. Edith Van Cleve is properly citric as the blonde. Gene Tierney looks like one of the lovelier reasons for visting Connecticut. Her boy friends, played by James Corner and William Blees, seem likable enough lads.

John Root has designed a snug retreat from Connecticut's blizzards. The play he has housed, agreeable as it may be on occasion, somehow misses being really first rate.

'Ring Two'

Comedy in three acts by Gladys Hurlbut. Directed by George Abbott, with settings by John Root. Presented by Mr. Abbott at Henry Miller's Theater, beginning Wednesday, Nov. 22, with the following cast:

Maggie Brown	Edith Van Cleve
Grant	William Swetland
Nellie	Maxine Stuart
Mary Carr	June Walker
Michael Carr	Paul McGrath
Peggy Carr	Gene Tierney
Durward Nesbitt	Tom Powers
Rosa Romero	Betty Field
White	Richard Gregg
Emma	Marietta Canty
Butch Martin	James Corner
Dopey Clark	William Blees
Julian	Louis Smith

The Two Chocolate Drops
William Stapleton
Willamae Stapleton

Alfredo Valente

Alexandra Danilova

Appearing with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the Metropolitan Theater in Providence, Saturday evening.

Opera Opening

The San Carlo Opera Company opens its 10-day engagement at the Boston Opera House tonight with Verdi's "Aida." The principals will be Norina Greco, Lyuba Senderowna, Charlotte Bruno, Arolda Lindi, Mostyn Thomas, and Harold Kravitt. Carlo Peroni will conduct.

Hal Le Roy and His Steps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

From the vantage point of his nearly six-foot elevation, Hal Le Roy thoughtfully appraised two of the most famous feet in show business. Except that they are small—size eight and a half—it seems doubtful whether a newcomer from Alaska or Hoboken would see anything extraordinary in this particular pair of pedal extremities.

He certainly wouldn't suspect that they can follow each other across a stage with the speed of light and the precision of something in the better line of Tiffany watches, or so it appears.

"There are really no new dance steps," Mr. Le Roy was saying "Every once in a while when you're ad libbing you may think you have come across something new. But if you analyze what you have done, it will turn out to be merely a combination of other steps."

Then he crossed the tiny, green-carpeted dressing room and executed a few samples of the sort of foot tossing that fascinates beholders nightly during the campus revels of George Abbott's "Too Many Girls," at the Imperial. The writhing of ankles seems just as effortless in a dressing room as it does on stage.

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"There are two fundamental steps—the 'time' step, and the 'cramp' or 'cross' step," continued Instructor Le Roy, as he wove a bewildering assortment of patterns on the floor. "You build everything from these."

A kibitzer at this point reminded the dancer of a step that is a Le Roy innovation.

"Well, you know what that was," said Le Roy, suiting the foot action to the word. "That was really based on the Charleston. One day when I was doing a Charleston, I accidentally put in a tap step as I swung each foot forward. I have been using the step ever since."

You see, it's as simple as that.

Mr. Le Roy returned to his chair stretched out his legs again, and began telling how it happens that, with little or no formal instruction he comes to be a dancer with a brilliant career already behind him at the ripe age of 25.

The secret, one finds, is in starting young.

"When I was a child in Memphis, Tenn," he related, "I used to dance on street corners with a bunch of Negro boys for pennies and nickels. Nobody taught me. I just danced naturally. Later, the family moved back to Cincinnati, my birthplace, where I did some studying."

Mr. Le Roy, still in his teens, came to New York in 1928 to get his professional feet under him, so to speak. His family, he says, placed no obstacle in the way of his career.

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Arrived in New York, the youthful Le Roy used to practice at a rehearsal hall and dance school run by "Pop" Fables, a figure of Broadway renown. It was here that Marty Samter saw him and took the boy to Boston in a musical show, "Tattle Tale," produced by Alexander Leftwich. Notwithstanding its name, reticence was the word for the public's reaction to "Tattle Tale." In no time at all, Mr. Le Roy's aluminum taps were caressing the hardwood floor of "Pop" Fables's studio once more. Two weeks later, Benny Davis visited the Fables stable and picked Mr. Le Roy for his show, "Future Stars of Broadway."

That was in 1929, a year of less than pleasant associations for some folk. But for Hal Le Roy, 1929 marked the beginning of success After "Future Stars," he appeared in "The Gang's All Here," in which the late Florenz Ziegfeld saw him

A few days after the opening, Mr. Ziegfeld called me into his office," Mr. Le Roy reports. "I was there for an hour and a half and walked out with a contract for the 'Follies.'" He was then 16.

"I don't think it is generally known how Mitzi Mayfair and I came to do the dance which really made us both," said Mr. Le Roy "We didn't dance together when the 'Follies' was trying out on the road. But we did, during the last two days, work up the changing of the guard number which I was then doing as a single. On the night of dress rehearsal, Mr. Ziegfeld suggested that Mitzi and I try doing it together. He liked it so well that it went into the show right then. We practiced all the next day and went on with the new dance opening night."

Besides stopping "The Ziegfeld Follies of 1931," their number started both young people on the high tide of success. They were in vaudeville together for some time. "Mitzi was the best partner I ever had," says Mr. Le Roy.

Having previously engaged in short features for Warner Brothers, made in the East, he went to Hollywood in 1933 to make "Harold Teen," for which he received $65,000. Mr. Le Roy's other two picture ventures were equally remunerative to him but did not add to his renown. One of them "Brothers," in which he played the brother of James Cagney and for which they did a dance together, was never even released.

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He was in "Strike Me Pink" with Jimmy Durante and Lupe Velez in 1934 and, after the aforementioned "Brothers" interlude, in 'Thumbs Up." This was followed by work in some more Warner shorts, a long vaudeville tour in 1938 and 39 followed by the first dramatic role he has had and "the best part since the 'Follies'"—in other words, Al Terwilliger of Yale and "Too Many Girls."

Mr. Le Roy is married and is coaching his wife for a future double act. He may study ballet. A confirmed commuter, his spare hours are spent in the cellar of his Maywood, N. J., home, practicing, and building a model railroad for which he has 350 feet of track, 15 passenger cars, and four engines. His line is the New York Central and he is now building a steam locomotive.

And what would be the most important thing he has learned from show business?

"Save your money," he says very seriously. And then, as if not to let the weight of veteran years seen to overburdening, he flashes the famous Le Roy smile, all teeth and a yard wide, the smile that has become almost as much of a trademark as his two casually expert feet.

J. D. B.

Simon Barer

Piano soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Dec. 4 and 5.

Disney Paintings Shown

Disney originals are being shown at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street. Here we may see the water color paintings on celluloid which were used in making the animated cartoons. At close view the curious may examine the small pictures executed with expert skill. They are made so that the figures in the foreground may be moved against a fixed background. The Disney studios have evolved tricks for imparting an illusion of perspective on these flat drawings.

In this display we may see the splendid line quality, the clarity of workmanship, the varied hues of color. There are celluloids from "Don Donald," "The Ugly Duckling," "Ferdinand, the Bull," "The Pointer," "Little Hiawatha," and "Snow White." Here are the enchanting little birds, the charming animals, the humorous creatures which have already become legend. We learn that those fast-moving pictures on the screen originate in a most complex system of cartoons, painstakingly made and brilliantly assembled. The anonymous draughtsmen are worth more praise than is lavished on many a painter who fixes his name to a canvas.

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Stained Glass on View

There is on view during this week at the gallery of Charles J. Connick the north clerestory window designed for the Church of St. Ferrer in New York. There are three lancet panels, surmounted with traceries.

We happened to visit the gallery at noon when it was snowing heavily and the daylight was dull and gray. Never has the colored glass seemed so bright, the pattern of hues so intensive. Such subdued light is apparently ideal for colored glass. There is no interference of yellow sunlight to subordinate and neutralize the tonalities. We appreciate how completely stained glass is conditioned by the atmosphere.

The figures in the pictorial theme are St. Peter Martyr, St. Peter the Great, and St. Stephen. Inasmuch as this is a north window, which is exposed to the dullest light throughout the day, the color scheme favors warm tonalities. There is a good deal of amber yellow, which tells as gold. The ruby reds are strong and generous, and for contrast and enhancement there is the penetrating blue which is always the chief ingredient of a stained glass window. It is interesting to note how the black Dominican outer garment has been rendered in shades of deep red violet, for a straight black would have interrupted the color transparencies. The purplish color tells, from a distance, as black.

Vandamm Studio

Hal Le Roy

In George Abbott's "Too Many Girls" at the Imperial Theater in New York.

Water Colors by John Whorf

By Dorothy Adlow

All available wall space of the Grace Horne Galleries is hung with water colors by John Whorf. Mr. Whorf has for years been a favorite, or to use a phrase from the literary market, a best seller. He has been honored and signalized for his talent.

In certain respects he measures up to estimates of his skill, for skill he has. He has an extraordinary capacity to simulate the qualities of popular art. He captures the mood, the manner, the effect. It was the aptitude in Mr. Whorf which first won him admirers. Through him they thought they recognized the versatile hand of John Singer Sargent, the salty naturalism of Winslow Homer; and now, in the latest batch they may see the influence of another local favorite in his most popular idiom, Frank Benson and the bird hunt. There they are, the mallards flying against the sky; the huntsman trudging the marshes in search of quarry.

That is not a characteristic subject for Mr. Whorf; his heart is certainly not in it. When he does paint as John Whorf feels, he plays off dramatic contrasts through wind and storm, darkness and rain. He favors disquiet, movement, action, and more action. There is a certain stagecraft, a dramatic insistence which might gain for the aquarelles the compliment of "good theater." At these moments he might rise to heights if he had ever taken the trouble to work out an idiom that was peculiarly his own; if he had ever forced himself to paint, not for outward effect but for inner organization, co-ordination, meaning. The more violent the pictures are in action and atmospheric disturbance, the more vulnerable do they become. When there is no underlying structure, no dominating rhythmic pattern, a picture becomes a congeries of parts patched together loosely. It is discipline which we miss, a will to paint with cohesiveness, with delicate adjustment of parts to the whole.

Outstanding exhibits which reveal Mr. Whorf's varied qualifications are "Beachcomber," "Old House in the Sun," "In Sunny Woods." "Ballet School" may be compared with Degas only in theme, for in the very features of style and facture which mark the French master, Mr. Whorf is weakest.

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Bay State Artists' Guild

At the Boston Art Club in the special gallery on the first floor there is an exhibition of paintings and wood carvings by members of the Bay State Artists' Guild.

The contributions vary from the amateurish to exhibits of professional rank. It is a little difficult to gauge the standards required for membership in the Guild.

There are oils and water colors, including notable contributions from Mrs. F. H. Gardiner, Joshua Tolford, Anthony Milici, Charles Buckler, H. H. Hyde, Frances Matsubara, Laura Bilodeau, Jane Iverson. Most of the artists paint landscape and some visualize the subject in tidy conventional pattern, while others employ the free and allusive brushwork of the Impressionists. The portraits are painstakingly made.

The wood carving is executed with feeling for the texture of the material, and for the function of the object made.

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"A Perfect Comedy. Sooner or later every one will have to see "Life With Father!"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's LIFE WITH FATHER Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSELL CROUSE EMPIRE Theatre, Broadway and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540 Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mat. Today, Sat. & Wed.

"A ROARING EVENING." —Brooks Atkinson, Times SAM H. HARRIS presents THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 Street West of B'way Evgs. 8:40. MATS. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times GEORGE ABBOTT presents THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT TOO MANY GIRLS By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr. IMPERIAL The., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evs. 8:30 MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75 SPECIAL MATINEE THURS., NOV. 30

"A Spring Song of melody and good humor —witty entertainment—a thing of beauty." —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor Max Gordon presents VERY WARM FOR MAY A New Musical Comedy by Jerome Kern & Oscar Hammerstein 2nd ALVIN THEATRE, 52 St. W. of Broadway. CO 5-4114 Evs. 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Wed. at 2:40.

BOSTON

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Commerce and Finance

Skepticism Growing as to Material Cut in Federal Budget

Business and Industry

Congress Seen Re-examining Flood Control

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The whole financial structure of the country's flood control program is expected to be reviewed at the next session of Congress.

With army engineers indicating that they favor an expanding program, a number of flood control advocates in the House are considering proposals to relieve local governments of all costs, either for reservoirs, flood walls or other works.

Their contention is that flood control is a national problem that cannot be solved so long as local governments are required to put up money for property rights on some projects.

Other express opposition to complete Federal financing on the ground that such action would make flood defense a "pork barrel" proposition.

All costs for reservoirs are borne by the Federal Government under present law, but the full cost of property rights for flood walls and other purely local works must be paid by interested communities, except in the Ohio Valley.

In that area the President has authority to waive 50 per cent of local contributions. Flood control leaders have agreed on extending the 50 per cent reduction to other areas, but they are divided sharply over the idea of putting all flood control costs on the Federal Government.

Those opposed to additional Federal expenditures contend that communities would rushs to get approval of projects for which there is little, if any, need.

Those favoring elimination of all local expenditures contend that many towns and cities are without flood protection because of their inability to raise funds for property rights. They argue also that all projects, flood walls included, should be considered part of a general countrywide program.

Predicts Only Minor Decline in Steel Rate Next Quarter

"The near-capacity operations of steel mills and of other heavy industries will probably decline during the next three months, but only to a minor extent," asserted F. D. Newbury, economist of the Westinghouse Electrical & Manufacturing Company, speaking at the monthly meeting of the New England Control of the Controllers Institute of America at the University Club, Boston.

"Inventories in neither consumer goods nor durable goods are believed to be so high as to cause a major decline," he explained. "This short decline will be followed by renewed near-capacity production in the spring.

"Some reduction in activity would be expected under normal conditions during the second half of 1940 but no such decline as occurred in 1937 need be anticipated as larger volume of building contracts and larger Federal deficit spending than occurred in 1937 may be expected," Mr. Newbury declared.

A continued conservative trend in political developments would also improve this picture, he explained, as it would encourage long-term capital expenditures. These predictions, the speaker said, were based on the normal cyclical fluctuations in business as disclosed by studies recently made by Westinghouse.

Lake Iron Ore Use Largest Since 1937

CLEVELAND (AP) — Lake Superior iron ore consumption during October was 5,270,707 gross tons, largest for any month since August 1937, when 5,373,264 tons were melted, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported.

Amount of ore used during October was almost double the 2,780,585 tons for the same period last year and about 25 per cent ahead of the 4,184,884 tons of September this year.

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$4,000,000,000 Federal Deficit Visualized for This Fiscal Year

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It looks as though the prediction made on this page a few months ago about the Treasury 1939-1940 budget results might come out fairly right after all, despite the sharp change in business outlook. The guess was "intake $6,000,000,000, outgo $10,000,000,000, and deficit $4,000,000,000."

These are figures so nice and round that they will be unusually easy to remember if the Treasury box-score gets anywhere near them, and as the innings pile up the totals are shaping in that direction.

The most impressive of the trio, the $10,000,000,000 outgo, would compare with a round figure of about $9,000,000,000 last year. The $9,000,000,000 itself was a new all-time high, having tipped the bonus year's outlay of $8,666,000,000 by some $300,000,000. Except for the two fiscal years ending in 1936 and 1937 when the bonus was being paid the peace-time total had never before reached even $8,000,000,000.

Steady Rise on Spendings

Speaking very roughly, Federal spendings ran slightly under $4,000,000,000 a year in the 'twenties, hit $6,000,000,000 in Roosevelt's first full fiscal year, 1934 (for convenience fiscal years ending June 30 are generally named for the year in which they end); then $7,000,000,000 the next year; the next two years were bonus years; the 1938 outgo, despite the good results of the 1936-1927 prosperity, rang the bell at about $7,500,000,000 and the 1939 outgo at about $9,200,000,000. Thus in six years it more than doubled from $4,000,000,000 to $9,000,000,000 and the current year will probably bring it to about 2½ times the pre-Roosevelt total.

The usual interim budget estimate has been dropped this year and the last official estimate of this current year's Treasury expenditures was made in January. It was for almost exactly $9,500,000,000. Since then, however, substantial additions have been made

The present Congress was very liberal. It added about $400,000,000 to the farm program in the form of parity payments and federal surplus commodities distribution (the Rochester plan which is now declared unworkable unless the local banks work for it free). Then Congress clipped about $200,000,000 from anticipated Social Security receipts and added perhaps $50,000,000 by stepping up the date when benefits are payable from 1942 to 1940.

Costly Defense Program

The rivers and harbors pork barrel was increased, increases were granted almost all along the line for regular departments, and substantial additions were made to the Army and Navy appropriations to build up both services particularly in the air.

In addition the President last September under his "limited emergency" told the national defense forces to go ahead with some $200,000,000 more of outlays for which he plans later to get the funds from Congress, and in the next session it is not definite that these and larger funds will be granted, whose expensive impact on the Treasury's expense sheet will be mitigated only by the fact that they cannot be spent in a hurry.

Thus it looks as though the Treasury outgo this year could easily run $1,000,000,000 or even more above last year's $9,200,000,000, so that the figure might easily run well over the $10,000,000,000 mark. Modifying circumstances like reduction of WPA outlays, and the usual gestures toward economy, can hardly clip at most more than $500,000,000 from the outlay, so the $10,000,000,000 seems sure.

Treasury figures to date seem to bear this out. Up to Nov. 17, Treasury outgo was about 6.7 per cent above the same period last year. and even this modest rate of increase would bring the year's total to over $9,800,000,000, or just under the mark of ten-to-the-tenth-power.

$6,000,000,000 Revenues Seen

The new Army and Navy outlays, however, are yet to get under way in volume; the $170,000,000 of new plane orders, for instance, have been nearly all placed, but few have probably yet been filled; both defense arms are rapidly stepping up their programs. Moreover at this time last year WPA was at one of its political peaks from which it descended fairly rapidly, whereas now it has been considerably whittled down already and not much further reduction appears likely.

On the revenue side it also looks as though the $6,000,000,000 might turn out fairly accurate. This figure has been hit only once in peacetime, in 1938, when the income tax results of the '37 prosperity were rolling in. Revenues in the 'twenties ran a shade over $4,000,000,000; they dropped in 1932 and 1933 to about half that figure, then swelled to round $3,000,000,000 in 1934 and to a $4,000,000,000 level in 1935 and 1936, and then increased about $1,000,000,000 a year in 1937 and 1938. Last year they were only about $5,700,000,000.

So far this year they are running about neck-and-neck with last year. However, this year's totals are gaining and by next spring should be well ahead. They are held back by the income tax totals, still being paid on the poor year 1938 and running about 25 per cent below a year ago, when 1937 income taxes were being paid. But current good business is pushing up 'miscellaneous internal revenue' and social security taxes well above last year, enough to make up the difference.

Deficit Looks Like $4,000,000,000

By next spring the income tax revenues will suddenly jump ahead of the previous year. Despite the fact, therefore, that Congress has imposed no new taxes, revenues this year might easily jump well over the above-estimated $6,000,000,000 guess—perhaps by about the same extent to which outlays exceed the $10,000,000,000 guess.

That would still mean a deficit of around $4,000,000,000, the biggest on record except for the bonus year. For 1939 the deficit was around $3,500,000,000.

Washington statements this week about how the current merry improvement in revenues would obviate tax increases are presumably based on the assumption that if the deficit runs no more than $4,000,000,000 a year, the budget is as good as balanced. Obviously no reductions in expenditure are even considered, particularly in an election year. The spending-lending group are even reported cooking up a $600,000,000 program for "defense" utility construction, the government's TVA, Grand Coulee, and other hydro projects being virtually useless for "defense" purposes.

The coming army and navy bills will be enormous. The two arms have together been receiving about $1,000,000,000 a year. By a year from now they will be probably spending that much apiece. The only objection to this from a spending-lending point of view is that defense programs do not mesh well with political programs.

Daily Oil Output Declines 192,524 In Nov. 18 Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Production from the nation's oil wells declined 192,524 barrels daily to 3,596,575 for the week ended Nov. 18, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Texas reported a decrease in production of 216,147 to 1,331,225, with East Texas off 96,747 to 398,446. Louisiana's crude flow dropped 1,066 to 266,443; and Illinois' 1,449 to 327,510.

Kansas increased 14,600 to 179,500; Oklahoma, 1,550 to 431,675; California, 3,750 to 628,500; Eastern Fields, 100 to 103,200; Michigan, 560 to 64,692, and the Rocky Mountain area, 2,800 to 82,760.

Argentina Plans $22,000,000 Loan

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Argentine Government announced that an internal loan of 75,000,000 pesos ($22,329,975) would be issued next month.

Fifty million pesos will be in 4½ per cent bonds maturing in 25 years and the remainder in 4 per cent bonds, redeemable in 10 years.

Federal Mining Approves 5-for-1 Stock Split-Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Mining & Smelting Co. shareholders approved a five for one split up of the common stock and a change in the par value to $2 from $10. F. H. Brownell, president, said directors would meet early in December to take action on a common dividend declaration.

The company, controlled by American Smelting & Refining Co., has properties in Idaho, and in the tri-state lead and zinc district.

Britain to Cut Remittances on U. S. Pictures 50 P. C.

LONDON (AP)—Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, announced an arbitrary cut of 50 per cent in the dollar revenue which may be remitted to United States producers for the rent of American motion pictures.

In a letter to Sir F. White, Films Council Chairman on wartime arrangements for United States film renting companies, Mr. Stanley said: "During the period Nov. 1, 1939, to Oct. 31, 1940, companies will be authorized to remit in dollars an amount representing 50 per cent of their past remittances based on the average of the past three years."

Melville-McElwain Merger Is Proposed

NEW YORK (AP)—Melville Shoe Corp. has called a special meeting of shareholders for Dec. 15 to approve steps in connection with a proposed consolidation with the J. F. McElwain Co., it was announced.

Melville operates retail stores. McElwain is a manufacturer. Stockholders of the former will vote on a capital reorganization plan to provide for a merger.

Baldwin Orders Increase

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Orders taken by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiaries, including Midvale Company, have been announced as $6,653,553, compared with $1,334,459 in October, last year. Bookings for the first 10 months of this year amount to $53,197,156, as against $21,942,937 for the same period last year.

Buying Season Sees U. S. With Fatter Purse

NEW YORK (AP)—Millions of shoppers will have more money to spend this year in the traditional Thanksgiving - Christmas buying season, lengthened a week in many states by adoption of the earlier Thanksgiving date.

The nation's Christmas purse, it was estimated, will be the fattest since 1937.

The money, moreover, will cover more purchases than in that year because retail prices generally are moderately lower.

Pay Rolls Expand

Greater employment and longer working hours have expanded pay rolls. Corporations are distributing the largest year-end dividend payments since 1937. Business indices are the highest in 10 years. Farm income has been bolstered by the war rise in prices and increased city buying power.

Merchants expect the public to splurge on costlier articles this year.

On the basis of the steady advance in business since June, some analysts figured the national income in the final three months would show a further increase of about $1,500,000,000. The estimated gain for the first nine months over the comparable 1938 period was about $2,000,000,000.

That would lift the 1939 total to around $68,000,000,000 compared with $64,184,000,000 last year. The 1937 figure was approximately 72,000,000,000 on a five-year recovery from the 1932 low of $40,000,000,000.

A long string of extras, increases and resumed dividends has indicated, it was said, that corporate payments to shareholders in the final two months—usually the peak in the dividend flow—would surpass the comparable 1938 figures by about $300,000,000.

General Motors, General Electric, Bethlehem Steel and other top-flight units of American business have been among companies sharing profit gains with stockholders.

War Secondary

War business is considered in financial circles a secondary factor behind the dividend plums because the upswing was under way months before Germany's forces moved into Poland.

The National Industrial Conference Board, a private research organization, estimates employment in the first nine months increased nearly 1,750,000 above 1938 figures. Average weekly wages in manufacturing industries in September had increased to $27.58 from $25.73 in the 1938 month and weekly working hours to 38.2 from 36.2.

Starting Dec. 4, an estimated $350,000,000 will be distributed by banks to more than 7,000,000 Christmas club members, the largest since 1933 and 7 per cent greater than last year. Christmas Club officials calculated about one-third would be spent on Christmas purchases.

Miss Perkins Sees Industrial Output Back to 1929 Peak

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (AP)—Secretary Frances Perkins said here industrial production in the United States this fall had climbed back to 1929 peaks and "in some industries more people are now at work than in 1929."

"Some of this improvement comes from war demands," the Secretary of Labor said in an address; "much of it to meet the needs of peacetime."

She reported employment above 1929 in the airplane, shipbuilding, and machine tool industries and approaching 1929 levels in steel, and about 1,250,000 more persons in non-agricultural private employment now than a year ago.

She said the way to stabilize employment was to build up a "better internal market."

Miss Perkins spoke to the American Association of University Women at Indiana University. Earlier she visited a nearby Indiana limestone mill.

Slight Decrease In Ginned Cotton

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton of this year's growth ginned to Nov. 14 totaled 10,681,807 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 10,742,579 bales a year ago, and 14,947,111 two years ago.

Round bales included totaled 157,018, compared with 142,435 a year ago, and 267,961 two years ago.

This year's total crop, as reported by the Agriculture Department from indications as of Nov. 1, is 11,845,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, compared with 11,943,000 bales last year and 18,946,000 bales two years ago.

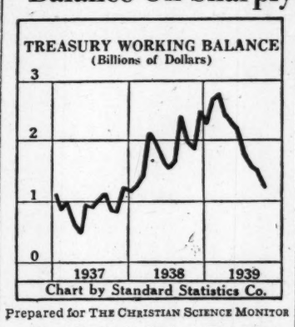
Goodyear to Build Record Belt Conveyor for Dam

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—A belt conveyor system nine and a half miles long will be built for construction work on Shasta Dam in California, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. announced.

The record conveyor will carry sand and gravel from Redding to Coram, Calif., at the dam site. Material on the conveyor will be in transit an hour and 40 minutes.

The Columbia Construction Co. of Redding, Calif., awarded the contract for more than 20 miles of 36-inch belting to Goodyear company.

Treasury Working Balance Off Sharply



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The United States Treasury working balance has decreased steadily for more than six months to only a little more than $1,000,000,000. The imminence of some new financing is indicated by the figures.

Orders Assoc. Gas Hearing on Capital Dividend Payments

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission ordered Associated Gas and Electric Corporation to show cause why it should not be prevented from paying further dividends on its capital stock.

Hearing on the proposed order was set for Friday, Nov. 24. The SEC said that it would hear evidence at the same time on a recent application of the corporation to pay certain interest on its debentures.

The commission said that it had reasonable cause to believe that the firm was about to declare dividends out of capital or unearned surplus which would "impair the financial integrity of subsidiary public utility and holding companies" and also would "impair the working capital of public utility companies" in the system.

All of the corporation's capital stock is held by Associated Gas and Electric Company, top unit in a system having more than $1,000,000,000 assets.

The company recently filed a reorganization proposal which would require its gradual elimination and leave the corporation as the top unit in the system. No action has been taken on this application, which comes under the utility holding "death" clause.

Class I Railroads September Net Up Sharply Over 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that Class I railroads in September had a net income after fixed charges of $41,078,000 compared with a net income of $6,395,000 in September 1938.

In September the same railroads had a net railway operating income (before fixed charges) of $86,435,000 compared with a net railway operating income of $50,406,000 in September 1938.

The association said Class I railroads in the first nine months of 1939 had a deficit of $33,267,000 after fixed charges, compared with a net deficit of $175,570,000 in the corresponding period last year.

ArgentineRoad Turns to U. S. For Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The award of nearly $2,000,000 equipment orders to the United States by the Argentine State Railways is a reminder of the difficulties experienced by this country in obtaining fulfillment of its barter agreement with Germany as a result of the war.

Argentina made its first exclusively barter transaction nine months ago. It was designed for the sole benefit of the State Railways. The agreement allowed the exchange of 100,000 tons of wheat and 8,000 tons of wool and other produce for 64 locomotives, 900 freight wagons and 40 Pullman cars. The value was 15,000,000 pesos.

Shipped Before War

Naturally, those were immediate Argentine shipments, and more than half the value, including practically all the wheat, was shipped to Germany before the war. The rail equipment was due to arrive here at the end of this year. Germany states that, despite the war, it is ready to deliver, but this does not solve the problem.

The British having acquiesced, a neutral carrier of the rail equipment must be found, but, even then, only a compensatory portion of the equipment is expected, as the balance of the Argentine liability in produce would be seized as contraband.

Meantime, anxious to improve its carriage facilities, the Argentine State Railways have placed an order in the United States for 200 tank-cars and other equipment. More contracts will be given to the same market unless progress is made in the German negotiations.

Chile Has Problems

The Chilean State Railways, whose equipment hitherto has come largely from Germany, also has its war problem. Its position is more serious because of the dominant role of the State system in that country. Equipment deliveries to the value of 8,000,000 marks are held up in Germany.

Great Britain and France have given their consent to the carriage of this material in a special ship, and the matter has now to be arranged between Chile and Germany. Apart from this problem, the Chilean railways are reported to require 500,000,000 pesos for financial rehabilitation. Reduced business is attributed to non-renewal of equipment. The Government has promised it a substantial share of special revenue, which will be spent in the United States, now virtually the only supply source.

Bolivia and Uruguay have difficulties in obtaining deliveries of barter manufactures from Germany, but these do not concern railways. Brazil ordered $6,500,000 of railway equipment from the United States last month.

Forecast Utilization of Cottonseed Hulls as a Source for Raw Materials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—Intensive utilization of cottonseed hulls, which constitute about one-third of the American cotton crop by weight, but currently are of minor value, is forecast by research workers at Mellon Institute here.

Produced at the rate of 1,250,000 tons or more a year, the horny, brown hulls should form an important source of industrial raw materials, particularly of chemicals and pulp, according to Drs. D. M. Musser and R. F. Nickerson, of the Cotton Research Foundation.

Among products believed likely to come from the hitherto neglected cottonseed hull are pigments for oils and paints, activated carbon for sugar refineries and gas masks, and a chemical tar revealing unusually good qualties as a preservative for wooden timbers.

Used as Furfural

Most important of the outlets, however, is likely to be the production of furfural, used largely at present in the manufacture of resins, plastics and in solvent refining processes, according to Drs. Musser and Nickerson.

Furfural, now produced in the United States almost entirely from oat hulls, can be obtained in higher yield from cottonseed hull bran than from any other known plant material, they say.

But the prospective usefulness of the hulls doesn't stop at that point, for they are believed to have wide possibilities in yielding organic acids and acetone, as well as fiber for the manufacture of paper, cellulose and derived products.

Prior to 1900, the chief use of the hulls was a fuel, with the ash highly prized as being four and one-half times as strong in potash as ordinary hardwood ashes. This quality, it was suggested, may indicate considerable value for excess quantities of cottonseed hulls in the form of fertilizer. When applied to most soils, the material also is useful in helping to increase the humus content.

At present hulls are used chiefly as roughage for beef and dairy cattle, in which capacity they have about the same nutrient value as prairie hay, but laboratory examination has indicated the feeding qualities might be improved through proper supplements of proteins and green forage.

May Be Insulator

Still another outlook for the hull by-products is believed to lie in the heat-insulating and packing field, in which studies are being made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. For these purposes the hulls are rendered fireproof by the addition of ammonium sulphate and further treatment may rodent-proof them as well.

Miscellaneous uses of the material include packing for horse collars and fillers for baseballs. It is also used for sweeping compounds, and as a patent covering for heavily-used golf greens.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Am Furn M Bldg pf	$1	..	Nov. 27	Nov. 18
Ca Bread pf B	37½c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Carman & Co A	$1	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Holt (Henry) & Co Inc $1.80 cum A	15c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Iowa So Util Co (Del) cum pf 7%	$1.75	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do cm pf 6½%	$1.62½	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do cum pf 6%	$1.50	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Libby McN&L pf	$3	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Mac Kin St pf	$1.75	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
St. Lawr Corp pf A	$1	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
St Louis S & Batt pf	$3.50	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 25
Swan Fin Oil pf	37½c	Q	Dec. 4	Nov. 20
Tenn Central Ry Co 7% conv pf	$7	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Waialua Ag	$1	..	Nov. 30	Nov. 20

Extra

Assoc Invest	50c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 9
Belmont Radio	15c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Empire Capital Corp	5c	..	Nov. 30	Nov. 15
Gt Lakes D&D	50c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 2
Mor Fin Co A	$2.50	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 9
Do B	50c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 9
Neisner Bros	25c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Pacific Indem Co	20c	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Siscoe G M	1c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
So Bend L Wks	40c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Stand Oil (Ky)	30c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
U S Loan Phila	10c	..	Nov. 15	Oct. 31

Final

Coca-Cola	$2.25	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Gen Motors	$1.25	..	Dec. 12	Nov. 16
Harbison-Kalker	55c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Kan City So Ry pf	$1	..	Dec. 8	Nov. 20
Nashua G&C Paper	$1	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 8

Interim

Metal Box Ltd 5%	..	..	.....	.....

Increased

Am Paper Gds	75c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
No Am Aviation	$1	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
Savage Arms	75c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 9

Irregular

A Fur M Bldg pf	$1.25	..	Nov. 27	Nov. 18
Duncan El Mfg	25c	..	Dec. 11	Dec. 1
United P S	10c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30

Reduced

Buffalo Auk G M	12½c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 15

Resumed

Glen Alden Coal	25c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 11
Pure Oil	25c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 1

Special

Bayuk Cigars	25c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Clark Equip	75c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Winter & Hirsch	10c	..	Jan. 10	Jan. 5

Stock

Master Elec	15%	..	....	Nov. 24

Year-End

Agfa-Ansco	50c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Akron Brass	50c	..	Dec.	Nov. 24
Am Fork & Hoe	25c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Eagle W & Stor	$1.25	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Elec Stor Bat	50c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 1
Do pf	50c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 1
Gen A. & Film A	$1.50	..	Dec. 18	Dec. 15
Do B	15c	..	Dec. 18	Dec. 15
Gen Electric	65c	..	Dec. 20	Nov. 24
Interstate N G	$1.25	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Lehn & Fink Pd	62½c	..	Dec. 14	Dec. 1
Mallory & Co (PR)	25c	..	Dec. 9	Nov. 29
Monsanto Chem	$1.50	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Pyrene Mfg	50c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 29

Regular

Ala Pow $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 13
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 13
Am Fork&Hoe pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Am Sum Tob	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Assoc Invest	50c	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 9
Do 5%	$1.25	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 9
Atl C L Co(Conn)	$1	..	Dec. 21	Nov. 23
Bayuk Cigars	18¾c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Beech Ck R R	50c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Belmont R R	15c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Bos Elev Ry Co	$1.25	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 9
Boston Herald T	40c	..	Dec.	Dec. 1
Do	40c	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Budd Wheel pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 16
Burgess Batt	$1.50	..	Nov. 28	Nov. 18
Ca Breat pf B	62½c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Calamba Sug Est	40c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Do pf	35c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Canada Per Mtge Corp (Toronto, Ont)	$2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Capit'l WC&Mfg pf	37c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Carter(Wm)Co pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 9
Case (J I) pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Cen Ill Lt pf	$1.12½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Chartered Invest	25c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Clark Equip	25c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Det Tr Co	50c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 21
Do	40c	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 22
Dewey&AlmyChCo	25c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Go Class B	25c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Do$5 cm conv pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Devonian Oil	25c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Distillers Corp Seag	50c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Edison Bros Stro	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
ExcelsiorIns(Syracuse)	15c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 5
Fmrs&Tdrs L Ins	$2.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Fitzsimmons Strs A & B	15c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Do 7% pf	17½c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Foote-Burt	20c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Gamewell Co	25c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Gen Refractor	25c	..	Dec. 22	Nov. 29
Hathaway Mfg Co	$1	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Honolulu Oil	25c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Idaho-Md Mines	5c	M	Dec. 21	Dec. 12
Intl S Razor A	60c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 24
Kan City Pwr & Lt Co $6 pf B	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 14
Kan Okla & Gulf Ry Co 6% pf A	$3	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Do 6% pf B	$3	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Do non-cum pf C	$4	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Kings CoL 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 18	Dec. 8
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 18	Dec. 8
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 18	Dec. 8
LandersFrary&Co	37½c	Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 15
Leonard Refineries Inc	7½c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Leath & Co pr	62½c	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 15
Miss Valley P S Co 7% pf A	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Do 6% pf B		Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Monsanto Chem pf A&B	$2.25	S	June 1	May 10
Morris Finance Co cm A	$2.50	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 9
Do cm B	50c	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 9
Muskegon M Spec "A"	50c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 27
Natl Oats	25c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Neisner Bros	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
New Haven Water	$2	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
N Y & Harlem RR	$2.50	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do pf	$2.50	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Norwich Phar Co	25c	..	Dec. 11	Nov. 24
Pacific Indem Co	40c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Pac West Oil Corp	40c	..	Dec. 19	Nov. 27
Park St Tr Hartfd	$1	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Peoples Gas & Fuel Corp.	30c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Phila Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
5% pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 2	Dec.
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 8
5¼% pf	$1.25	..	Jan. 1	Dec. 8
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 8
Pioneer G Mines	10c	Q	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Powdrell&Alexinc	20c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Pub Serv Okla 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 20
Quaker Oats	$1.25	Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 1
Quaker Oats pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 29	Feb. 1
Rockland L&P Co	17c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Roesner&Pendleton	25c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 11
Scranton Lace	75c	Q	Dec. 14	Dec. 1
Selby Shoe	12½c	..	Dec. 5	Nov. 25
Shatuck (F. G.)	10c	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 1
Siscoe, G. M.	3c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Sontag C S Co Ltd	15c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Do 7%	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
So Phosphate	15c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Sperry Corp	$1	..	Dec. 8	Nov. 30
Stand Oil (Ky)	25c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Sun Glow Indus	12½c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Swan&Finch Oil pf	37½c	Q	Dec. 4	Nov. 20
U S Graphite	25c	..	Dec. 11	Nov. 27
Univ Commod	5c	M	Nov. 27	Nov. 10
Van Norman M T	80c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 8
Westgate Oil	1c	M	Dec. 15	Dec. 9
Weston (Geo.) Ltd	20c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
West Point Mfg	30c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Winter & Hirsch	35c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Wisc Invest	10c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 25

Richman Brothers Clothes

Full Satisfaction

In war time or peace, the standard quality . . . standard price of Richman Brothers Clothes protect your pocketbook as well as your appearance.

Every suit, every topcoat, every overcoat we make must be all wool. Every yard of material is specially selected for style, thoroughly shrunk and carefully tested for wear.

Our famous Richman Family of tailors sees to it that you get the best of workmanship, and our large selection of models insures you of perfect fit.

Do men appreciate our supreme values? The answer is we are selling more clothes than in many years. Come in and buy your clothes direct from the people who make them. You'll save—plenty.

SUITS • OVERCOATS • TOPCOATS and DOUBLE-DUTY ZIPPER-LINED COATS

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Only regular $22.50 merchandise on sale in our New York City Sales Room

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JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
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Sales Representatives Everywhere. For Nearest Representatives Address Our Factory Offices at Cleveland, Ohio

Employees Eat Turkey, Cut Melon

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 23 (AP)—Twenty-five hundred clothing workers laid aside their cutting tools and left their sewing machines yesterday to dine together on 2,000 pounds of pre-Thanksgiving turkey that was "on the employer."

The best slice of "turkey" was the distribution of 12,000 shares of stock, worth more than $450,000 at present market value, to the 2,500 employees who purchased it for a total of about $360,000.

That is "good business," said Frank C. Lewman, President of Richman Brothers' Co., manufacturers who turn out a million men's suits each year.

This stock distribution was the third under a four-year plan ending at Thanksgiving next year. Since the first stock distribution in 1920, more than 100,000 shares have been issued to workers. This has a present market value of about $4,000,000, and constitutes approximately one-sixth of the business.

"This plan gives workers a pride of ownership; they have a greater interest in their work and the company," said Mr. Lewman.

"People don't have to be driven when they are working for themselves," commented one worker.

After employees received this year's issue of stock from the President's hand, they gathered in the huge dining room of the company's plant for a traditional Thanksgiving dinner.

At the head of one table sat the bachelor "daddy" of the Richman family, Nathan G. Richman, Chairman of the Board, sometimes also addressed by his employees as "Mr. N. G." Surrounding the veteran board chairman were employees 60 or more years old. There was no more working after the employees consumed the turkey.

The Thanksgiving celebration is but one of the ways employee-employer relationship is cemented at the factory built by three bachelor brothers, of which Nathan is the only survivor.

There are the Richman Foundation, for aid to employees, loans without interest for home purchases, and a daily greeting from a company official as workers pass through the one entrance to the plant. There are no time clocks to punch, no "speed-ups" and no elaborate timekeeping system.

Five-Point Plan To Boost Safety Drafted by Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 17—More than 1,000 delegates from 11 Western States attended the recent four-day session here of the fifth annual convention of the Western Safety Conference, Inc.

The theme of the meeting was sounded by W. H. Cameron, Managing Director of the National Safety Council, who asserted that "all progress is built on order among material things and upon safety of the individual." He said the "greatest obstacle safety education has to hurdle" is the still accepted ancient belief that accidents were "acts of God."

To combat accidents he offered a five-point program. This was: Education of the individual from childhood on to adult life; co-operation of all groups in a common safety campaign; a continuous search for better methods and techniques in safety; emphasis on fact that safety and efficiency go "hand in hand"; stressing of safety as essentially an ethical problem, and accident prevention a humanitarian task.

Speakers touched on every phase of public and private activity, and emphasized progress that has been made since the Conference was organized in 1934, and the work that still needs to be done to make the public fully "safety conscious."

Mrs. Ethel Hickman, Executive Secretary of the Arizona State Safety Council, was elected President of the Conference. She will preside at the convention to be held in Phoenix, in 1940.

Foremen's Union Now Complicates Chrysler Strike

DETROIT (AP)—Organization of a Congress of Industrial Organizations Foremen's Union complicated the dispute between Chrysler Corporation and the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers Nov. 23, despite the new Union's withdrawal of its demand for a collective bargaining conference.

Discussion of wage schedules was sidetracked for the second day as representatives of the Company and the Unions met in a brief holiday conference to thresh out the problems raised by the new Union.

The local Union of the C. I. O. United Foremen and Supervisors formed at the Dodge truck plant withdrew its bargaining demand after the Corporation charged its effect would be to place the C. I. O. "on both sides of the conference table" in settling employee grievances.

Clarence Bolds, President of the Union, said the Corporation's charge was a "complete misstatement."

475,000 New Homes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Housing Authority said Nov. 18 that a survey indicated that 475,000 new dwellings of all types would be under construction by the end of this year. Of this total, 60,000 are U.S.H.A. slum-clearance dwellings.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

RARE Antique Art Furniture, early Renaissance hand carving, four-piece Dining Room Set for sale. HENNINGER, 8323 164 St., Jamaica Avenue. Rep. 9-5569.

ANTIQUES WANTED

OPPORTUNITY SHOP
26 West Post Rd., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. 3358
Wants China, Bric-a-brac, Old-Fashioned Furniture, Paintings, Rugs. Highest prices paid.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 69 West 94th St.—One room, bath and kitchen, refrigeration, telephone; furnished or unfurnished; quiet home, private house; references required.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 47 So. Portland Ave.—2 light rooms, bath, kitchenette, renovated; studio type; quiet; subway at corner.

APARTMENTS WANTED

3-ROOM apartment, near Harvard Sq., Jan. 1 to April 1; adults; references exchanged. Box M-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD. — Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co., Venetian Blinds, Awnings, and Window Shades, 15 West Preston St. Vernon 3010

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized; remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th) N.Y.C. TR 7-8195.

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ARE you planning to construct a new building, modernize, or enlarge your property; 18 years' building experience is at your service.
EMANUEL V. WILDMAN
PE 6-7382 33 West 42nd, New York City

CHRISTMAS CARDS

RUSTCRAFT CARDS, toys, stationery. MRS. R. HAMMERSTEIN, 617 Willis Avenue, Williston Park, N. Y. Garden City 2856.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DRESSMAKING

MME. STEPHENIE—Exclusive models for all occasions; many Stephenie originals; by appointment. 119-20 Union Turnpike, Kew Gardens, N. Y.; VI. 7-0103.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

WORTHWHILE SAVINGS! Expensive sample furniture from best manufacturers for every room: always bargains in Simmons bedding and divans. LLOYDS GALLERIES, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear. Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—MEN

PRINTING salesman for metropolitan area: preferably experienced with clientele for long established job printing plant in New York City; salary and commission; write giving in detail qualifications and experience. Write Box H-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 8th St., New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. (Williams Ave.)—Seven-room house, sun porch, modern improvements; large plot, many possibilities; near Bendix Airport; 30 minutes to N. Y. C. by bus or train; reasonable; no agents. E. NAGY, 340 East 63rd St., N. Y. C.

PAINTINGS RESTORED

OIL Paintings Cleaned, Relined, Restored to original beauty in our studio or anywhere. 23 years' personal experience.
GEORGE CHAPELLIER STUDIOS
101 W. 77th St., N. Y. C. ENdicott 2-5612

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect; reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7030

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, Long Island, N. Y. D. G. De Mott Corporation, general contractors; new homes for sale, or will build to order. 492 Morris Avenue. Telephone Rockville Centre 806.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Unusual rooms in harmonious home, meals served attractively; 15 minutes to city; parking. 222-226 Babcock St. Lon. 9253.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Beautiful permanent home, elderly people; near church and B. M. T. subway. 677 East 17th Street.

MAMARONECK, N. Y. — Single and double rooms, residential section, 1 block from First Church; board optional. HOTALING, 418 Prospect Ave. Tel. Mam'k 414-J.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Pleasant, homey room with porch; business person; convenient transportation. Write Box S-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 96th (Central Park West)—Quiet, nicely furnished; singles, doubles; piano, elevator; near First Church. Transportation. AC. 2-9260.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS, COMPANION or housekeeper for motherless home; very capable. M. LONG, 50 Broadway, Hillsdale, New Jersey.

FREEPORT, N. Y.—Refined woman wishes position as companion, housekeeper or practical nurse. Write MRS. EVANS c/o Bonime, 27 Lee Ave., R. V. C., or tel. R. V. C. 4805-R after 8:30 p. m.

REFINED lady housekeeper, companion, charge children, good cook; best refs.; travel, go anywhere. Tel. Arlington 1541-W (Mass.).

WANTED TO BUY

A BIG cash price for worn coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg., N. Y. C. Wisconsin 7-7969

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

MEIGS
SPECIAL! Men's Plain and Fancy
WOOL ROBES
$5.95 Reg. $6.95 and $7.95
Downstairs

READ'S
Quality
COSTS NO MORE

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

Bridgeport's Largest Gift Store Is Ready for Gift Shoppers
Choose from our tremendous selection of gift fashions to wear and for the home
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 2187
Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday
Wednesday 9 to 1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Quill Stationery Shop
Christmas Cards—Books
Toys—Games—Gifts—Novelties
We are agents for Waterman's Pens and the new English Four-Color Pencils
34 East Putnam Ave. Tel. 688

Craig Electrical Company
Radio and Electric Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3130

Christmas Gifts
Any selections made now may be reserved until Christmas
W. D. WEBB Inc.
Jewelers
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 74-W

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents
for
ELIZABETH ARDEN TOILET PREPARATIONS
in Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

HORTONS
Christmas Cards
Gifts—Wraps
259 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 4384

the little flower shop
34 east putnam avenue
tel. 1214

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

Good Quality
Electrical Appliances
at Reasonable Prices
Make Acceptable GIFTS
Booma Gruener Electric Co., Inc.
190 Pearl Street 7-1147

Dressier Hats
to wear with your Fur Coat during this season of entertainments.
Helaine's
99 Pratt Street

8 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 6-1341

delicatessen
The finest salads and table luxuries
TEL. 32-3976
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

PLYMOUTH HAT SHOP
$2.95 none higher
Exclusive samples of individuality
60 PRATT STREET

QUALITY GIFTS
Lux, Bond & Green, Inc.
Diamond Importers and Jewelers
Established 1908
70 Pratt Street

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

SQUASH and PUMPKIN PIES
3 Sizes
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN

Greenbacker's
Choice Flowers
Will
Beautify and Brighten
Your
Thanksgiving Table
TEL. 724

You Will Find Best
Eggs, Butter Cheese, etc.
for Your
THANKSGIVING DAY
Planning at
Wiese's Butter Store

MIDDLETOWN

For a Man's CHRISTMAS
Arrow Shirts and Ties
"SWANK" Jewelry
Pajamas and Robes
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

DODGE PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Haythorn Motors, Inc.
18 Main Street Tel. 1788
Washing Polishing Lubricating
24-Hour Service
AAA ALA

Christmas Cards
that are different
Counter Cards
Boxed Assortments
Personal Greetings
HELEN BRADFORD HAZEN
113 COLLEGE ST. TEL. 2260

Empire Shoe Rebuilders
167 Main Street
SHOE REBUILDERS
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked

GIFTS
PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS
SHEAFFER'S PEN AND PENCIL SETS
Other Items of Interest
MIDDLETOWN TYPEWRITER CO.
113 College St. Mrs. Ralph Mooz, Prop.

NEW BRITAIN

DeWitt A. Riley Co.
Insurance Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
55 West Main St., New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

Walk-Over
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

Miss Kruger's Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving — Marcel and Finger Waving — Care of the Hair
966 Chapel Street
Tel. 8-2200

M. MYERS & SON
FOOT DELIGHT SHOES
Hosiery—Handbags
Costume Jewelry
162 TEMPLE STREET

SYKES & LIBBY INC.
Jewelers for 27 Years
Watches and Diamonds
808 CHAPEL STREET

YOUR PORTRAIT
by
GILBERT J. VINCENT
Suite 241 — Hotel Taft
Phones: 7-2056 — 7-1121

Coombs
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Mary Lyons
Dresses, Suits, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed—Stored—Repaired
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
Emerson & Elwood
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

Bolted Meal—Buckwheat Flour—Live Oak Buckwheat—Gilt Edge Molasses in Bulk. Cheese, Nuts, Fruits, and All Fine Groceries.
WARREN P. SMITH
167 Main St., Norwalk

Pajamas and Gowns in Balbriggan
Slips, Pajamas and Gowns in Silk and Satin
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington St., So. Norwalk

MONARCH
Food Products
WHITLOCK'S MARKET
Prime Meat, Fish and Poultry
PHONE 745 16 MAIN ST., NORWALK

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Washington St.
Tel. 1781 Tel. 53 Tel. 652

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPECIAL SALE of MEN'S TWEED SUITS
$18.75 and $22.75
Many with 2 Trousers
Sizes 36 to 44
Reg. Selling at $25 to $35
All from Regular Stock
FRANKEL'S
262 Atlantic St., Stamford
CHARGE ACCOUNT SERVICE

FIRESTONE TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new retreading plant fully equipped to handle retreading and recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service Inc.
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 8-2163

GLOVES
for the ENTIRE FAMILY
The new line of Saranac gloves and mittens now on display—59c up
Also wool gloves and mittens in all the new colors
BALMER & FERRIS
21 Bank St. Stamford, Conn.

FOUR IN ONE SHOP
"One of Connecticut's largest and finest curtain, drapery, and upholstery shops."
Estimates submitted on all types of Interior Decoration.
120 Bedford Street Phone 4-4195
Stamford, Conn.

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co. 120 ATLANTIC STREET
Share with the Fidelity

Downs Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electrical Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
465 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2158

The Home of
The Famous Tex Lines
Bushy Tweeds $30
Knit-tex $30
Worsted-tex $40
Frank Martin & Sons, Inc.

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St., Stamford Phone 3-3171
HALF PRICE SALE OF QUAKER LACE CURTAINS
Save 50% and More on these famous curtains!

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"The Store of Excellent Values"
THANKSGIVING!
Your dinner will certainly taste better from a table adorned by a new cloth from our linen department
Come in and look over our fine line of linen and lace table cloths

ALLSTATE TIRES
CROSS COUNTRY BATTERIES
for All Types of Cars
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
65 GRAND ST., WATERBURY, CONN.

We have a full selection of winter coats, mackinaws, jackets, sweaters, and all other items of clothing for men and boys, necessary for cold weather wear.
ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN
70 South Main St. Dial 4-4822

Fur-Trimmed Hats in
Mink, Silver Fox and Persian
$6.50 up
Sugenheimers
64 Bank Street
Be sure to come to
The Miller & Peck Co.
CHRISTMAS PARTY
For boys and girls at
LOEW'S POLI THEATRE
Saturday morning, Dec. 2nd
Tickets available at the Store's Children's Wear Department.

The holiday season approaches! Is your home in readiness for guests?
Estimates Cheerfully given.
Finlay & Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers Ph. 4-3636

MRS. MABEL CORNWELL
will bring fine Avon products to the privacy of your home for your leisurely selection.
AVON
Ph. 1344-R 822 Academy St.

"The Store of Feminine Gifts Since 1897"
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
CALVERT 1080—1081
MACE PRODUCE CO.
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, EGGS
Seafoods in Season
LIVE and DRESSED POULTRY
20 MARKET PLACE *We Deliver*
Please mention the Monitor

FURNITURE
Solid Mahogany and Solid Maple reproductions for every room in the home. Conscience Brand bedding—and renovating.
WM. P. STEIN COMPANY
225-227 W. Saratoga Street

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraff's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Buy
GIFT FURNITURE
from "The House of Quality"
Easy Budget Payments
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

Visit the New
Modern Fashion Center
in the series of Smart Shops
On the Second Floor
WHITNEY'S
Albany, N. Y.

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

Harry Simmons Co., Inc.
WORTHWHILE FURNITURE
Since 1865
At a saving, owing to the low cost of selling, now featuring the Statton Tru-Type Rooms and a fine array of many occasional pieces suitable for holiday gifts.
Dial 4-2159 and our car will call.
Unrestricted parking for your car.

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 Grand Ave. Phone 7-2349
Fuel Oil—Building Supplies
Coal
Be Prepared for Your Winter's Coal
Same coal—same mine all the time.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court St.
Beautiful Gifts of Bags and Hosiery
Shoes from
• I Miller • Dr. Locke
• Peacock • Vitality
• Carlyle • Florsheim
Johnston & Murphy
Bostonian

Annual Sale Men's Shirts
Fine Quality, Trubenized Collars, White and Plain Colors—$2.00 Shirts
$1.69 3 for $4.95
at McLEANS

BRONXVILLE

Comstock's
Outfitters for Men and Boys
40 Palmer Avenue Tel. 1030
94 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 1188

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BOOKS
Renting Library
Time now to order
Personal Christmas Cards
MISS WILLIAMS SHOP
81 Pondfield Road Tel. 3379

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meldrum Bros.
Del-Park Garage and Socony Service Stations
Mobilgas and Mobiloil
General Tires
Delco Batteries
Cars Waxed $1.99 Up
For Service Telephone
1432 DELAWARE AVE.
North of Delavan GR. 9763
2058 DELAWARE AVE.
At Amherst RI. 9764

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking—Remodeling
Alterations
All Work Guaranteed
4th Floor Sally Building 510 Main St.
WA. 9753

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4570 Open Evenings

EDWARDS
Where Your Dollar Goes Farther

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
6 Stores—Phones Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore
LI. 7676 and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVENUE
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

NEW YORK

CORTLAND

The A. T. DUNN CO.
PHONE 48
for
LEHIGH VALLEY COAL
"The Coal That Satisfies"

Order Christmas Photos
NOW!
ADAMS' STUDIO
77-79 Main St., Cortland, N. Y.
Second Floor—Turn Right
PHONE 2044-J

LADIES' FEET
wake up and live when fitted in
Foot Rest Shoes
at $6.50
WOOD'S BOOT SHOP

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

ADELINE BLODGETT
would be pleased to have you call at her
DRESS SHOP
in the Cain Apartments
366 N. Main St. Dial 4758

MAKE HOUSEKEEPING ELECTRICALLY EASY
Radios—Washers—Ironers
Cleaners—Refrigerators—etc.
WRIGHT ELECTRIC
118 N. Main St. Dial 2-0974

SHOP PENNEY'S
for your Christmas Needs
Give More—Spend Less
J. C. PENNEY CO.
Incorporated

GLOVERSVILLE

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
Phone 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

The New Fall
FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
are now ready for your inspection
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

BUY AT THE Esso SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

JOHN ARNOTT
Store of Service
Fresh Meat, Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Phone 3345 179 Kingsboro
FREE DELIVERY

THIS CHRISTMAS
it's
ARGERSINGER'S
AGAIN!
Give a
"Royal" or "Corona"
Portable Typewriter
for Christmas
Cowles Brown & Co.

Home Made Pure Pork Sausage
Home Dressed Pork
Sauerkraut
South Main St. Cash Market
29 S. Main Phone 2591
FREE DELIVERY

ITHACA

PACKARD
Sales and Service
Storage—Washing—Lubrication
"Mel" Comfort
Seneca Street Garage
309 E. Seneca Tel. 2735

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

Laugh at Winter—
Get GULF WINTERGARD SERVICE
It Means Winter Protection for Your Car
Goodyear Tires and Batteries
You Need Non-Skid Protection for Winter Driving
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Phone 2128

JAMESTOWN

PHOENIX HOSIERY
85c Double Vita Bloom processed for added wear and beauty. $1.00
LOCKWOOD'S
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Christmas Gift Headquarters
E. F. BASSETT, *Jeweler*
302 Main Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN
(Continued)

Christmas Comes to
NELSON'S
the holiday season opens at
Nelson's of Jamestown
"A Fine Department Store"

Home Furnishings for Any Home
Featuring Finely Made Jamestown Furniture
We will be glad to be of service in suggesting practical Christmas Gifts.
FIELD & WRIGHT CO.
100-108 Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.
Southwestern New York's Largest Homefurnishers

TOYLAND
now open
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW'S
"Jamestown's Big Dept. Store"

KENMORE

Shoes for the Family
Florsheim, Red Cross, Thoro Good, Freeman, Arch Mold. Red Goose
GEORGE L. SEIFERT
2894 Delaware Avenue

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

LARCHMONT

THE ACCESSORY SHOP
Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves
Sweaters, Hand Bags
Beatrice Clifton Carter Tel. 1030
Sally Frances Ryan, 1931 Palmer Ave.

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

Service Quality Cleanness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE
Smithtown Branch

Mercury Ford *Lincoln*
GLAMORE MOTORS
Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

Selmar Form Studio
You are cordially invited to attend
Our Grand Opening Sale and Preview on Nov. 25th and 26th, at our
New Location 1926 Mott Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

TEL. FRANKLIN 1880
MRS. LOUIS SPITZER
1032 BROADWAY
BEAUTY CULTURE
in All Its Branches
Specializing in Permanent Waving

SPENCER-KANE, Inc.
Gift and Closet Shop
Now Is the Time to Order Your
Personal Christmas Cards
960 BROADWAY

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626, daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
136-19 38 AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-5900
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Mirrors Venetian Blinds
Paintings
INDEPENDENCE 3-4400

TREADEASY
SHOE SHOP
Dedicated to Foot Comfort for the Entire Family
39-06 Main Street FL. 9-5958

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING
(Continued)

TWEEDS
Haberdashers
Hatters
MANHATTAN SHIRTS 37-05 Main St.
KNOX HATS Ind. 3-2130

FOREST HILLS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863 10 to 12 daily except Saturdays and Sundays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOSEPH GRAU
—Jeweler—
Jewelry, Watch, Silverware
Repairing—Engraving
71-13 Austin St. Bo. 8-1288

JOHN KROEGER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
DELICATESSEN-GROCER
Home Cooking Done on Premises
Daily Fresh Roasted Nuts
Free Daily Delivery
72-58 Austin Street BO. 8-5717

Your HOUSEKEEPING, ENTERTAINING, and CHILDREN
Taken care of by
Modern Maid Service, Inc.
Daily Service $3.30 per week
71-23 Austin Street BO. 8-1898

ROSTON'S
Hosiery, Girdles, Gloves, Lingerie, Housecoats and Robes
72-30 Austin St. Bo. 8-4515

FREEPORT

Musette
Winter & Co.
Kimball
Famous Makes Used Pianos—
Steinway, Baldwin, Kranich & Bach, etc.
B. VAN GORDER
PIANOS TUNED—REPAIRED
96 W. Merrick Rd. Tel. Free. 4700

LEONARD SHOP
"The Most Complete Lingerie Sportswear Shop on Long Island"
72 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

FREEPORT—Merrick

KENNETH E. NAGLE
Hewlett Ave. and Long Island R. R.
Merrick, L. I., N. Y.
FUEL OILS
Phone Free 2080
Metered Deliveries, 24 hour service

FREEPORT—Roosevelt

ELECTRIC DOOR-CHIMES
An Ideal Christmas Gift
CHARLES R. MOLE
Licensed Electrical Contractor
WIRING—FIXTURES—APPLIANCES
70 Ellison Avenue, Roosevelt, N. Y.
Tel. Free. 6227

GREAT NECK

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Rd.,
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
Pianos • Records • Radios
RADIO SERVICE
Great Neck 2015 Manhasset 1415
CAPEHART DISTRIBUTORS

Draperies, Curtains
Slip Covers and
Upholstering
CREATIVE DECORATORS
114 Middle Neck Road
G. N. 755
Below Theatre

HEMPSTEAD

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats
at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers:
Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7490
PAUL'S QUALITY MARKET
Fruits and Vegetables
Free Delivery 67 Main Street

LOBEL'S YOUTH CENTER
"Formerly
Tobey's Kiddie Shop"
Phone 37 20 MAIN STREET

Petersen Storage Battery Co., Inc.
334 Fulton Ave. Phone Hempstead 748
REFRIGERATORS
Complete Automotive Service
Official Car and House Radio Service

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

9 lbs $1
PILGRIM
The Million-Dollar Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

JACKSON HEIGHTS

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 4-8679 9 to 12 Mon., Wed. and Fri.

Sales Ford Service
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
FORD--LINCOLN ZEPHYR--MERCURY
WILFORD AUTO SALES, Inc.
Roosevelt Ave. at 81st St., Jackson Hghts.
PHONE HAVEMEYER 4-0641

Dorothy Paton Studio
Distinctive Frocks
SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE
FROM $5.95
37-46 82 STREET HA. 9-8839

Needless to pay more, risky to pay less than at
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
8402 Roosevelt Ave., Jackson Heights

SUPERIOR MARKET, Inc.
ARTHUR URNSTEIN, Prop.
Meats Poultry, Sea Food, Provisions
Modernized and Sanitary
Orders Promptly Delivered
82-18 Roosevelt Ave. HAV. 4-9718

BARBARA MARSHALL
Hairdresser
Ladies' Hairdressing
at Moderate Prices
8316 Northern Boulevard
(Bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.) Hav. 4-0810

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

Come and Visit
HABERMAN'S
NEW MODERN STORE
8214 Roosevelt Ave.
HA. 4-8220 NE. 9-2447

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

While You're Shopping Stop at
MEYER'S
LUNCHEON-TEA-DINNER
Special Thanksgiving Dinner
82-03 ROOSEVELT AVE. HAV. 9-9079

JAMAICA

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA
(Continued)

9 lbs $1
PILGRIM
The Million-Dollar Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

THE BON-TON
8971 165TH STREET
Misses and Women's
Outer Apparel
Around the Corner From Valencia Theatre
Republic 9-8330

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway. Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

Announcing!
PERRON'S—of Home Cooking Distinction—Quality Groceries at a reasonable price, is now in Lynbrook and most pleased
TO SERVE YOU
PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
156 Atlantic Ave., Phone Lyn. 8493
(2½ Blocks South of Sunrise)

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

FUEL OIL
Kerosene, Coal, Koppers Coke
Lynbrook Fuel Co.
50 FOREST AVE., LYNBROOK
Day Phone 890—Night Call 2041—5458

ELIZABETH
Dresses $6.95 and $7.95
CAROLYN ALDER
Hats $1.95 to $5.95
Trixy Foundation Garments
23 Broadway Lyn. 4689R

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
Second Street Lynbrook 2777
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

Queens Village Hand
Laundry
Quality Launderers
ALL FAMILY SERVICES
Lace Curtain, Blanket and Rug Shampooing
94-50 222 St. Missouri 7-4421
We call and deliver at your convenience, Jamaica to Floral Park.

Regina FUR SHOP
CUSTOM COATS
MADE TO ORDER
After you remove your Fur Coats from storage, let us repair and remodel them into the latest styles.
221-17 JAMAICA AVE. MIS. 7-1016

Archmoor SHOE SHOP
NATURAL BRIDGE SHOES
for women and
BILLIKEN SHOES
for growing girls, misses and children
Phoenix Hosiery for women
217-04 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village
Leo J. Fitzharris

LARS SUPER
SERVICE STATION
Holiday Greetings to Monitor Readers
AUTO REPAIRS AND SERVICE
214-30 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-9632

IRV AND LEW
KNOX HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

SUPER Faust MARKET
Tulip and Plainfield Avenues
"Quality Foods at Low Prices"
SELF SERVICE
Groceries, Vegetables, Dairy Products
Meats

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A Store Full of Gifts for Men
Florsheim Shoes
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Neckwear—Gloves—Hose
Handkerchiefs
Slippers—Robes
Pajamas
71-17 Austin Street, Forest Hills
116-11 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill
FRANK H. DUNSTATTER, Inc.

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

Licensed Electricians Vir. 7-5392
GEBERTH & PLATZ
105-02 Jamaica Avenue
Radio—Vacuum Cleaners
Electrical Appliances
SERVICE AND REPAIRS

JUVENILE FASHIONS
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
115-11 JAMAICA AVE. 9019 JAMAICA AVE.

Full Selection of
Christmas Cards
For inspection at home call
Richmond Hill 2-3485
Mrs. Dorothy F. Rodger, 8680 102 St.

Chertow Luggage Shop
Suitcases—Ladies' Handbags
Umbrellas—Novelties
Billfolds—Key-tainers
Initials Stamped Free on All Leather Goods
115-17 Jamaica Ave. Virginia 7-0624

The Smart Shop
Edith Schwartz
Exclusive Millinery
106-13 Jamaica Ave. (Our only store)

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Who Is the Best Butcher in Woodhaven? and Why Am I?
A Good Judge of
QUALITY MEATS
JOSEPH H. YOUNG
9215 Jamaica Av., nr. Woodhaven Blvd.
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-2114—8676

SIEDMAN'S
Furriers—Tailors—Cleaners
Skirts Made to Fit
8601 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-9475

Draperies and Curtains
"Estimates Gladly Given"
GELLER'S
91-17 Jamaica Ave.

You can always buy a hat in the very newest smart style for only $1.85 at
BOBBEN SHOPS
95-19 JAMAICA AVENUE

RIDGEWOOD

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN Co.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

"IT'S A HUMMER"
HUMMER'S
BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

FOR CHRISTMAS
Homestead Candies
Mail Orders Filled
39 NORTH PARK AVE. R. V. C. 3749

JOHN C. WEGHORN
AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3764 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts and
Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVE.
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

ST. ALBANS

"—DEPPE'S—"
CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM
Candies for
Thanksgiving and Christmas
188-11 Linden Blvd., St. Albans

CENTRAL BAKERY
BALLENBERGER & BECK
Formerly Carl Forst
Orders taken for party and wedding cakes
200-12 Linden Boulevard
Telephone Laurelton 8-7140

MAMARONECK

Try the New Tek Tooth Brush Today
Phone 89
110 Mamaroneck Ave.
Tek NOW Lasts 6 times longer

CAPPUS PHARMACY
TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the
American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and
HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and
Park 4040

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Specialists in the Etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasions
House of Flowers
Proctor Bldg. Oakwood 9639

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St. Ph. Oakwood 9046

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established Jewelers in Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 6143 7 Gramatan Ave

CHRISTMAS CARDS
Imprinted with your name—starting at 50 cards for $1.00. Cellophane Packs, 12 cards for 25c. Boxed Assortments. Big Values—Moderately Priced
FRED C. ROSCHER
19 Fourth Ave. Oakwood 7410

RED CROSS SHOES
ALL STYLES
ALL SIZES
$6.50
We Carry a Complete Line of Gift Slippers for the Entire Family
THE YORK SHOE STORE
21 South 4th Ave. Mt. Vernon
18 Main St. Yonkers

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

Distinctive Greeting Cards
Reasonable Prices
T. M. Taylor Printing Co.
12 and 14 So. Third Av. Oakwood 9351

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Refresh with
C. F. S. MILK
Phone 2820 for a friendly service
210 Mill Street

NEW YORK

Long Island

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

SINCLAIR
Superflame Oil for Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THINKING OF INSTALLING AN OIL BURNER?
We would appreciate the opportunity of estimating the cost of installing AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT in your home. No obligation implied.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
"Same Address Since 1861"
22 Pellham Rd. New Rochelle 1000

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

CORSETS FROM
'America's Finest Makers'
at $1.98 to $15.00
Fitted in custom manner by graduate corsetieres . . . Alterations free
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 Main Street (Kresge Bldg.)

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
562 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

FOR SERVICE CALL N. R. 9306 "FOR QUICK STARTS AND SURE STOPS"
MacDONALD & WILLIAMS
Texaco Certified Service Station
83 Huguenot St. Cor. Echo Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

GIFTS FOR SPORTS
• SKIS
• SKATES
• SPORTS APPAREL
Cooper's Sport Shop
600 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m., Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEXACO FIRE-CHIEF GASOLINE
Let us
MARFAK
Your Car
Storage, Lubrication, Repairs
PARADE GROUNDS SERVICE
CONEY ISLAND AVENUE AT CATON
Windsor 8-8829

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

MASSAB BROS.
Linens, Handkerchiefs, and Selected Gifts
For a better selection shop early
864 FLATBUSH AVENUE

Sterling Palace Garage
SOCONY
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

Hosiery—Lingerie
EHRLICH'S
SPECIALTY SHOP
1413 Kingshighway *Open Evenings*

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal and KOPPERS COKE
A. Gilmour Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS GOLD SEAL
MILK and CREAM
Weissglass
BUTTER and EGGS
2014 FOREST AVE. STATEN ISLAND GIBRALTAR 2-6600
NEVINS STREET BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Staten Island

PORT RICHMOND

H. & L. SERVICE STATION
Grove Ave., near Richmond Ave.
Try our NU-BLUE SUNOCO
The New Miracle Gasoline
PARKING ACCESSORIES
Phone Gib. 2-1539

NIAGARA FALLS

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1809 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 1175

PELHAM

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 9-9400

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
For the Coming Holiday Season why not try a Pel-Mel Permanent Wave—so easy to care for—$5-$10.
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 1130
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.

CAROLINA MARKET, INC.
Home of Quality and Service
Meats, Poultry, Fish and Fancy Groceries
319 5th Avenue 217 Wolfs Lane
Tel. Pelham 0400 Tel. Pelham 3100

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT. General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

PORT CHESTER

ROYAL SCARLET STORES
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent St. Free Delivery
Tel. 1767

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S
CHRISTMAS OPENING
Toys, Candy, Gifts to Wear, Gifts for the Home, Stationery, Slippers! Five floors full of delightful Christmas surprises, to take care of every name on your list!
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

CITY AUTO BODY WORKS
VANEK & TROPPMANN
745 MAIN ST. Phone 3344
General Auto Body Repairing
Painting—Trimming—Glazing
Frame and Wheel Alignment

The Wallace Company
"Poughkeepsie's Finest Store"

Roseville Corset Shop
Rose K. Adler, Corsetiere
HOLIDAY GIFTS
House Coats, Robes, Lingerie and Hosiery at popular prices
386 Main Street Phone 1044

For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VAN INGEN
FUEL SERVICE
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
Stokers and
Oil Burners
262 Arnett Blvd. Genesee 68

PAINT—GLASS
WALLPAPER—MIRRORS
Storm Windows
all sizes, installed
GEO. H. WABNITZ
INC.
115 State Street Main 1094

FRANK & SCHULZ
BARBER SHOP
Fourth Floor, Temple Building
Your patronage slips are appreciated.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
55 CANTERBURY RD.

Projansky
FURRIER
Tailor to Gentlewomen
and
Ready to Wear Clothes
30 EAST AVENUE

CLARK SUPPLY CO.
Headquarters for
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
WALLHIDE • FLORHIDE • WATERSPAR • SUN-PROOF
16 N. Union St. (Just Off East Ave.)
Stone 3177
Waxes—Window Glass—Brushes
Cleaners, etc.

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S at Court
Call or Write

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

MR. J. B. KAIROW
FURRIER and
LADIES' TAILOR
now affiliated with
BECK CLEANERS and FURRIERS
University Ave. at Culver Rd.

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Sunday Dinners
60c to $1.25

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE

PLUMBING • HEATING
AIR CONDITIONING
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars 3900—W P 8866

SCHENECTADY

Barneys
HOME FURNISHINGS
and all the little items that make a home complete and livable and a full assortment of the newest kitchenware.
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS — TOYS — GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

TROY

Tom S. Wotkyns & Co., Inc.
'blue coal' — Lehigh Coal
Smokeless and High Volatile Bituminous
Tel. 573—3626 Office 47 Third Street
Troy Yard 4038 Yard 3130 7th Ave.
FURNACE and RANGE OILS
TROY, NEW YORK

GEO. B. ROTH
Broughton's
297 RIVER ST. TROY, N.Y.
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS
HOSIERY—LINGERIE, etc.
Furs Fur Storage

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST.

LUGGAGE
Leather Goods Handbags
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Pauldine Avenue Phone 8810

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

White Plains Produce Market
Grocers and Fruiterers
Imported Table Delicacies
The Home of Quality
MEATS—FISH—VEGETABLES
Prompt Delivery Free Parking
25 Grove Street
Tel. W. P. 3130—7707

Exclusive Distributors of
Hickey-Freeman
CUSTOMIZED CLOTHES
For White Plains and Vicinity
STONE'S
CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

Kruger's Sport Shop
featuring
Holgate's Educational Toys
Also dolls, games, toys, wagons, scooters, etc., skates and shoe combination. Everything to delight the boy or girl at Christmas time.
105 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 9085

GRANTS
DEPARTMENT STORE
Known for Value
W. T. GRANT CO.
Main Street at Grove

YONKERS

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 6540-6541
52 Lawrence Street

Coal, Fuel Oil
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 Main St.
Tel. Nepperhan 4900

GIFTS FOR MEN
"FAULTLESS PAJAMAS"
NO BELT SHORTS
WILSON BUFFER HOSE
MILFORD B. HANFT
498 SOUTH BROADWAY

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Daily Features Page

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Learning With Little Tad

Chicago

The approach of Christmas last year, found small response in the heart of the Boss. Business had been slow. It was rumored that the district office might close. Now the Boss had never learned to observe Christmas in any way but the giving of material presents. He announced loudly that sentiment at a time like this was nonsense. And off his list went the usual $5 for Mike, the building janitor, the usual $3 for the postman, and the $2 for little Tad, the newsboy.

The day before Christmas was a pretty glum time for the Boss. He sat about the office, replying shortly to holiday greetings. His mouth was set sternly, to show that he approved of the line he had taken.

But then toward evening something beautiful happened. Into the office came little Tad, rather ragged, but clean; his nine-year-old face radiant with smiles. He had a present which he had made for the Boss. It was done up clumsily in brown paper, tied with a bit of ribbon he'd found somewhere. Tad stood in an agony of embarrassment and anticipation while the Boss opened the package.

Inside was a tie rack, made from the wood split off a soap box. Little Tad had painted it apple green because that was the color left in an old can when someone finished painting a wall.

The rack didn't hang very evenly, and there was a strange mist in the Boss's eyes which made the color look blurry. Yet the boy somehow knew that the present had made a hit, and he fled quickly before the Boss could say anything. Tad hadn't even thought about getting anything in return, so he hadn't waited.

The Boss began to wonder what sort of background could produce a little fellow like Tad, always cheery, always efficient on his job (He sold more papers than any other boy in the neighborhood.)

The Boss, investigating, discovered that the boy lived in unfortunate surroundings: a tenement poorly lighted and heated. Meals were sketchy affairs, served at irregular hours. Tad's father was a regrettable victim of the drink habit. The mother worked by the day as a laundress.

But Little Tad carried about his own imperishable happiness. His life was beautiful, because beauty came from within.

The Boss found that without spending any money, there was much that he could do for Tad. The boy's home conditions are rapidly improving. Often you may catch a glimpse of the Boss and little Tad going about together to the Field Museum, the Art Institute, the Planetarium, and other interesting places. They are both learning something.

A Basketful of Mischief

Monitor Camera Club from A. Rodd, Boston

"Well, what's next!"

Brevities

Grit: It might cut a big hole in the cotton surplus, too, if every girl in the land had an extra gingham dress and two new aprons to help with the kitchen work.

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: If they keep on placing zippers on garments, a button will be as out of place as a horsefly at an automobile show.

Daily Quotation

NEVER lose an opportunity of seeing anything that is beautiful, for beauty is God's handwriting.—EMERSON.

In Lighter Vein

Young Webster

Teacher: "What is a creditor?"

Young Pupil: "A man who is told that my father is not at home."
—Boston Transcript.

Enough Is Enough

Two ladies arrived at the football match just as the kickoff whistle blew.

After about 10 minutes of play one eleven made a touchdown and the same team kicked off again, whereupon one lady tapped the other on the shoulder and said, "Let's go. This is where we came in."—Union Oil Bulletin.

Strange Case

"What's so sensational about that halfback?"

"Well, he weighs only 145 pounds, and you can't tell him from one of the students."

My! My!

She had just arrived back from a tour of Europe, and her long-suffering acquaintances had no opportunity to forget the fact.

"And Paris!" she gushed, "Paris is wonderful. The people are all so well educated. Why, even the street cleaners talk French!"—Tit-Bits.

Hotel Service

Madame Tetrazzini, the prima donna, while on a concert tour a number of years ago, asked for a suite of three connecting rooms at a hotel in Buffalo. Instead of explaining that there were no suites with more than two connecting rooms, the proprietor, merely asked when the singer's quarters would have to be ready.

"Five o'clock this afternoon," said her manager.

It was then ten in the morning.

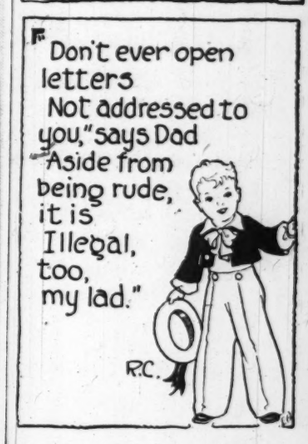
"All right," replied the hotel man, "they'll be ready."

He sent for a nouseman and two extra carpenters; and they knocked through a partition separating a two-room suite from a third room, cut out a door, cased it, painted the casing with quick-drying paint, draped a portiere over it, spread a rug across the mangled floor space, and had the suite ready at the appointed hour.

Cooling Potatoes

Precooling potatoes before they are shipped is proving a good way of drying them, so that they do not develop soft rot.

Manly Manners



A Word a Day

Nugatory

Example: "Those promises of the edict which affected a show of kindness to the Jews were contrived so artfully as to be nearly *nugatory*." (Prescott: "Ferdinand and Isabella."

Test: Before looking below, test your vocabulary by first selecting the synonym of the word italicized above:

disapproved	inappropriate
nullified	contradictory
amended	trifling

Pronunciation: Preferably *nu-ga-to-rih* (*u* long as in *use*, *a* obscured as in sof*a*, *o* long as in old, *i* short; secondary accent on third syllable); but in Britain there is frequently no stress on the third syllable, which takes the sound of *ter-*.

Derivation and definition: The Latin *nugatorius*, "trifling," based on *nugari*, "to trifle, jest," is the source of our word, which we apply to that which is trifling or vain. A nugatory ruling, for example, is one which is worthless or vain.

Synonyms: Trifling, futile, worthless, insignificant, inoperative, vain, ineffectual trivial, immaterial, unimportant, petty, frivolous, useless, null.

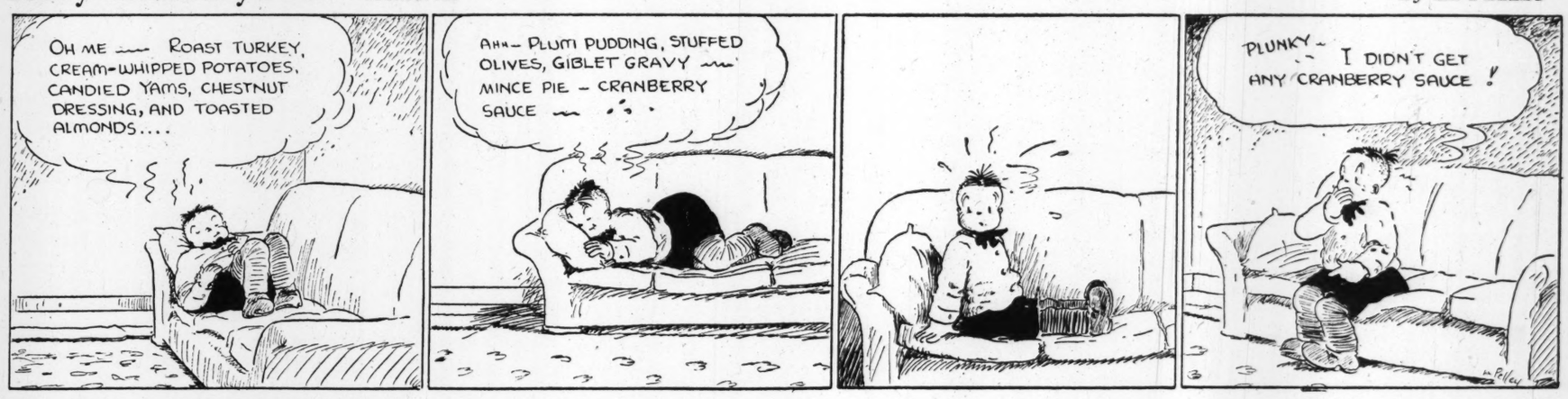
Antonyms: Valuable, worthwhile, operative, effectual, important, significant, useful, consequential.

Synthetic Diamonds

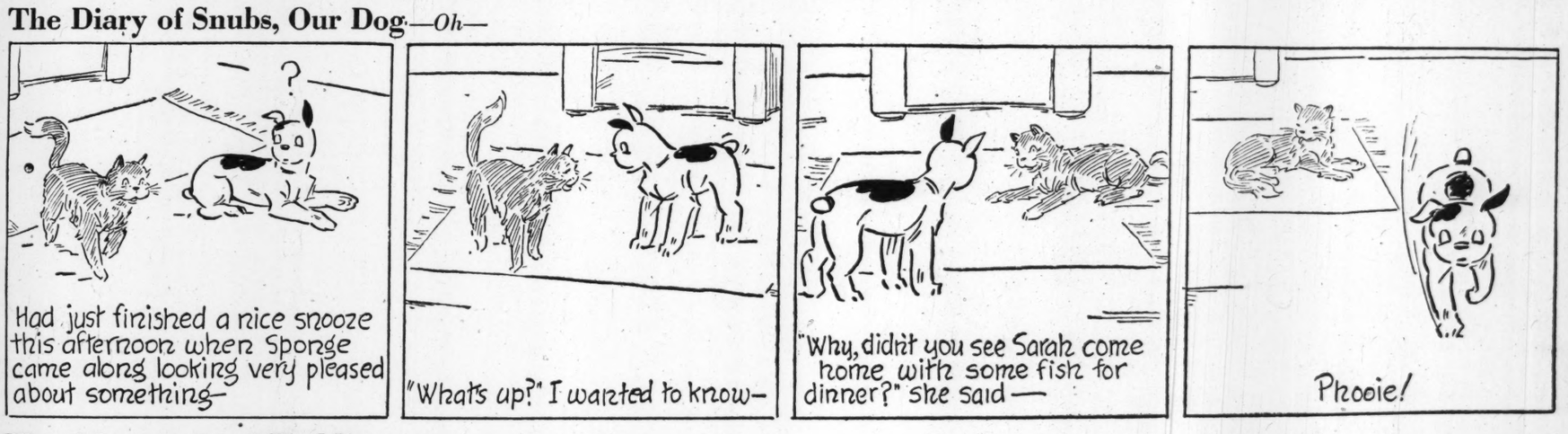
In nine years of experimenting, a Kansas chemist has made 50 or more tiny synthetic diamonds, the largest barely one-thirtieth of a carat.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Memories*

By LE PELLEY

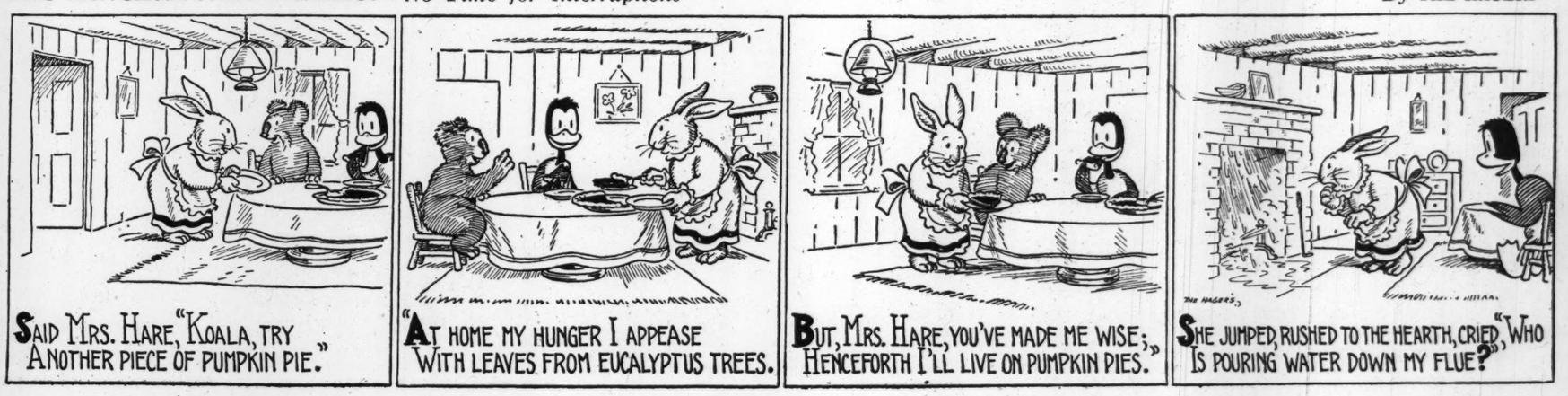

OH ME — ROAST TURKEY, CREAM-WHIPPED POTATOES, CANDIED YAMS, CHESTNUT DRESSING, AND TOASTED ALMONDS....
AHH— PLUM PUDDING, STUFFED OLIVES, GIBLET GRAVY — MINCE PIE — CRANBERRY SAUCE
PLUNKY — I DIDN'T GET ANY CRANBERRY SAUCE!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh—*


Had just finished a nice snooze this afternoon when Sponge came along looking very pleased about something—
"What's up?" I wanted to know—
"Why, didn't you see Sarah come home with some fish for dinner?" she said—
Phooie!

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Time for Interruptions*

By THE HAGERS


SAID MRS. HARE, "KOALA, TRY ANOTHER PIECE OF PUMPKIN PIE."
"AT HOME MY HUNGER I APPEASE WITH LEAVES FROM EUCALYPTUS TREES.
BUT, MRS. HARE, YOU'VE MADE ME WISE; HENCEFORTH I'LL LIVE ON PUMPKIN PIES."
SHE JUMPED, RUSHED TO THE HEARTH, CRIED, "WHO IS POURING WATER DOWN MY FLUE?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Neutrals in No-Man's-Land

In the World War the Dutch took a post-graduate course in neutrality. Today they are rapidly qualifying for the doctorate degree. They are between the battle lines. In this war of blockade against counter-blockade each belligerent is trying to use the Netherlands as a weapon. And the Dutch believe either would starve them in order to crush the enemy. They have kept their heads while their ships were sunk and their border violated. Primarily a trading people, they are now forced to hold their ships in harbor and are facing a gradual strangulation of trade.

In many respects the Dutch are more affected by this strange war than some declared belligerents like Canada or Australia. Other neutrals can scarcely sense the position. For Americans possibly a comparable picture would be the position of Rhode Island and Connecticut if Massachusetts and New York were at war, if a million men under arms stood on the State Line between North Attleboro and Pawtucket, if Long Island Sound were filled with mines, and Connecticut planes were having to shoot down New York planes for flying over closed areas.

Now not only do the Dutch have to keep their ships in port or run a gantlet of submarines and mines; they are told by Britain that they cannot carry any German exports and by Berlin that the German response to this British move will depend on the manner in which "neutrals will conduct themselves." Already they have flooded several polders and have had to keep hundreds of thousands of men on guard at the border and live under the constant fear of actual invasion.

The Dutch plight is only the most aggravated among the neutrals. Belgium is in almost as serious a position. So, too, are Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, Hungary, Finland, and in lesser degree, Yugoslavia and Italy. All are in the circle where blockade meets counter-blockade. All are to some extent caught between two fires in this total economic war. All are suffering from the increasing infringement of so-called neutral rights.

What can be done? No simple cash-and-carry remedy will suffice for the Dutch, who must trade to live. Must the neutrals be drawn into the actual military conflict? Despite the spread of economic warfare there is reason to hope that the non-combatant area can be maintained. Indeed, there have been hopes expressed that the neutrals could in turn exert pressures for peace. They are already having some effect. But for their own protection and for more positive peacemaking they will need to exercise a more united strength. The Scandinavian countries and Belgium and the Netherlands have already consulted for such purposes.

Is this the way in which a new form of collective security will develop? And what part should the United States have in it? The impact of events is bringing closer a day when these questions will be answered.

Counties Deserve New Deal

Disclosures of affairs in Suffolk County for the past year make it apparent that efforts of the Governor and Legislature in 1941 should be directed toward a broad revision of county government in Massachusetts. Breaches in laws governing county administration should be closed. In some counties, perhaps, it would be helpful to alter drastically the county governmental system. Possibly county government could be abolished in Suffolk, or combined with that of Boston, which composes so large a part of the county.

As a result of what has been going on in Suffolk County, the public probably now realizes the necessity for establishing civil service in Massachusetts counties. Whatever may be the shortcomings of civil service, it is to be preferred to a system that permits a medieval situation where 300 persons could be compelled to pay tribute to a Sheriff for the privilege of holding their jobs.

Disclosures of arbitrary rule under John F. Dowd, resigned Suffolk Sheriff, also reveal the necessity for improved control of county expenditures. This control should be vested, in Suffolk County, with the City of Boston, which entirely supports this county.

The office of Sheriff has lost its importance in the broad growth of government; yet it has retained extraordinary powers. In Suffolk County the Sheriff's duties are mainly administrative. He is turnkey of the Charles Street (County) Jail and superintends the Court House. His deputies serve warrants and perform legal offices. Since it is frankly admitted that the office is desired for its lifelong security and big pay, and since political machines are established to retain control of the shrievalty, the wisdom of maintaining it as an elective post is open to question. There is ample evidence to support proposals that the Sheriff of Suffolk County, at least, be made an appointive officer, if not entirely eliminated, since policemen are equipped to perform all his duties.

Roosevelt, Economizer?

Stories persist from Washington that President Roosevelt is going to spring a big surprise when the 1940 budget is announced, that he is going over the estimates of departments and agencies with an unwontedly sharpened blue pencil, and that the spending theorists of the New Deal are disturbed, not to say dejected.

It would be an epochal overturn if Mr. Roosevelt, having passed the $40,000,000,000 debt mark for the United States, should now devote the closing months of his second term in office to establishing a reputation as "the great economizer." But since he delights in breaking precedents, there is no reason why he should not break a few of his own. If this, indeed, is his mood, pray bid everyone step softly and let no harsh word disturb it.

Visas for Trade

There may be attempts to excite anti-British feeling in the United States over the system by which American exports to neutral countries will be given passes through the British blockade around Germany. On first sight the idea of another country examining an American exporter's goods before they leave the United States and issuing a permit for their shipment to other neutrals is not easy to accept. But the State Department is correct when it says that in assenting to this system it has abandoned none of America's rights.

It could assert such rights if citizens insisted. But even before the United States entered the World War the system of "navicerts" was accepted. And in the present struggle there has been continual examination of American shipments to neutrals in the war zones. The new system will only transfer the examination to the starting point. Instead of ships being taken into British ports to be searched they will now be allowed to proceed direct to their destination—provided their cargoes have been examined and given a "visa."

The system thus surrenders no rights now exercised. And it is said to be a practical advantage both for the American shipper and for the British Admiralty. Delays are lessened. Such parts of cargoes as are not covered by "navicerts" will presumably still be searched. But all examination before shipment should reduce by that much the annoyance of shippers—and the trouble for the British Navy—of searching ships at sea or in English harbors. Unless the United States is prepared to insist on its goods being allowed to go through the blockade—and there is little real support for taking any such risks of involvement—then the question boils down to, "Where shall the search for contraband be made?" That is not a question to get excited about.

A Liberal Carries On

Liberalism continues to fly at the masthead of The Courier-Journal, of Louisville, Kentucky, as Herbert Agar, distinguished writer and lecturer on American history, economics, and politics, succeeds to the editorship made vacant by the passing of Harrison Robertson. This is the first time that a Doctor of Philosophy has occupied the editorial tripod of "Marse Henry" Watterson's noted newspaper. Indeed, Mr. Watterson, who guided its destinies for half a century, and Mr. Robertson, whose service exceeded his predecessor's by ten years, were The Courier-Journal's only editors, except for a brief term when the title was assumed by its then owner, the late Robert W. Bingham, former Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Agar inherits a tradition of high journalistic achievement which his own broadly independent thinking should happily implement.

Will the Congressional Players, in response to public demand, revive that popular drama, "Debt Takes a Holiday"?

In Praise of Parents

After all, can it be that parents themselves know something about bringing up their children and needn't accept all the theories of the "experts"?

Before the Child Study Association of America one of the experts himself went to the defense of the average, everyday parent and advised a return to common-sense methods instead of reliance on fads and frills from the field of child psychology.

Dr. Leo Kanner, of Johns Hopkins University, was applauded when he asserted that parents are the most abused people of this generation—cowed and overawed by the pompous terminology and unproved theories of so-called specialists. It is time, he said, for the parents to stop serving as guinea pigs for theorists. Even a sense of humor is permissible for both child and parent.

Dr. Kanner contended that

> mothers have been told by lecturers, magazine writers and by every Tom, Dick and Harry that, no matter what happens, it is all their fault. They have been too strict or too lenient; they have kissed their child too much or not enough; they have not selected the proper toys, books or moving pictures; they—alas and alack!—even have given him a piece of c-a-n-d-y between meals. . . . Conflicting sets of rules and precepts . . . and a confusing vocabulary pelt down and close in on the contemporary mother and tend to sweep genuineness and naturalness out of the house.

But to many, his most constructive advice to parents was to declare their independence of anxieties and the bugaboos of inferiority and repression, to cease being guided by the thought that their chief mission is to prevent something happening to the children—to stop thinking in terms of envisioned disaster. The heart of the whole matter is that the approach to child guidance and training should be positive, not negative.

The Bookshelf

Italy in Ethiopia

The efforts which Italy is making to develop the economic resources of Ethiopia are described in ETHIOPIA, AN EMPIRE IN THE MAKING, by Baron Ferdinando Quaranta (London: P. S. King. 7s. 6d.).

The work, though of the nature of an Italian apologia, does not discuss the rape of Ethiopia. It leaves also untouched the whole question of Italy's more recent treatment of the Abyssinians.

Lord Hailey, who writes the foreword, is specially qualified, alike by long experience as a Governor in British India and by his subsequent researches in tropical Africa, to assess what the Italians have accomplished.

"In her approach to the task of developing the resources of the country," Lord Hailey says, "Italy has shown a comprehensive energy and a liberality in the provision of finance to which there is no parallel, nor indeed anything approaching a parallel, in the history of colonial Africa."

* * *

Within twenty-four months of breaking down organized Ethiopian resistance, the Italians completed construction of 2,027 miles of fully metaled and tar-treated roads, together with another 841 miles not so metaled. This Lord Hailey attributes only in part to military considerations. The undertaking involved the employment of 60,000 Italian workers, subsequently replaced to a large extent by local labor. The roads have cost about $60,000 per mile, owing to the engineering difficulties.

The burden, for so poor a country as Italy, has been stupendous. The equivalent of $665,000,000 had to be provided as a beginning, while the current annual subvention from Italy is put at $50,000,000 annually.

What is being done differs from anything attempted in British sub-tropical Africa, in that large-scale peasant settlement of Europeans is aimed at. This contrasts with the big holdings on which European planters employ African labor in the highlands of Kenya Colony. Up to last May these settlements in Ethiopia were still on a very small scale. Only 330 heads of families had reached Ethiopia under a scheme whereby they were to be provided with farms upon a share basis in the highlands around Addis Ababa.

* * *

But this is only a beginning, and Lord Hailey finds that the settlement policy is being pursued with vigor. The Italian Government, he says, is resolved to supply all technical assistance required to insure its success. "It is not difficult to foresee," Lord Hailey adds, "the change which would be effected in the balance of European interests in Africa if Ethiopia ever became the seat of a large permanent European population, such as some of our own colonial authorities at one time hoped to see established in British East Africa."

Regarding the economic resources of Ethiopia, the hoped-for oil deposits, it appears, have not so far been discovered. The most valuable mineral wealth which the Italians are developing is platinum. Gold and tin are also being worked, though as yet on only a small scale. As regards agricultural production there are some prospects for the growing of cotton, coffee, and tea, besides wheat and other grain, but Baron Quaranta's information is not very definite.

E. C. C.

Now If He Can Only Use It

Papaya Juice With El Presidente

Revisiting Venezuela was in itself a pleasant prospect. On leaving Cristobal in the night, we knew that on the third day out from Panama the Santa Elena would put in briefly at La Guaira. This is the seaport for Caracas, Venezuela's capital 3,000 feet up in a valley of the Andes.

At first a report circulated that we would not have time for the motor trip to Caracas. Then Venezuelan hospitality reached out by radio and the Elena decided to pause for five hours. Not only would we visit Caracas, but the entire party accompanying Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles home from the Inter-American consultations at Panama was invited to have breakfast with President Lopez.

Early in the morning as we neared La Guaira, mist interposed a screen through which the saw-tooth ridges of the Andes seemed no more substantial than stage scenery beyond a painted sea.

In La Guaira a fleet of cars awaited us. Docking formalities over, the cars moved off singly and soon we were climbing the steep slopes, whizzing around curves of the excellent concrete highway.

The earth is red where it has been cut deeply on the shoulder of barren ridges. Goats wander across the road. Native huts cling precariously, made glorious by purple and crimson bougainvillaea.

* * *

The road, a masterpiece of mountain engineering, is a heritage left by Juan Vicente Gómez, who ruled Venezuela as his private preserve for nearly thirty years. Our host, President Lopez, succeeded General Gómez nearly four years ago.

On the way from the surf-ringed coast to the pass leading down toward Caracas, a first visitor samples much that is typical of the Andes. Arid and often barren they are, becoming heavily forested only on the inland slopes of the Orinoco and Amazon basins, as well as in the extreme south.

Just short of the city, our car turns into a gravel road. Such an unpretentious beginning leads on to the President's private estate. There is nothing of pomp or fanfare. An occasional armed guard watches us pass. We swing through the simple gateway and approach a house with gables strangely reminiscent of Holland or Belgium rather than of a land with Spanish traditions.

But there are broad, cool porches. And indoors, Spain reasserts itself. Carved wooden chests seem part of a Spanish dowry.

The guests arrive slowly and are shown into the large, sun-drenched living room. It opens on gardens where royal palms and tropical flowers remind us that Venezuela, for all its semi-tropical appearance in the uplands, lies squarely in the equatorial belt.

* * *

Breakfast waits on conversation and a walk through the garden. Then, in leisurely fashion, trays of glasses appear. A smooth, orange-colored liquid turns out to be papaya juice, made from the popular Latin-American breakfast fruit that grows on trees and yet resembles the melon family. If ever there was an ambrosial nectar, papaya juice is my choice.

Our host and hostess move among us so quietly that anyone looking in would have difficulty picking out the President and First Lady of Venezuela, except that they are instantly anticipating every requirement of their guests—quite like any well-bred English or American hosts.

President Lopez, himself a General, removed his uniform the day he became Chief Magistrate. On this morning he is the civilian Executive, tall, lean, alert, unassuming. His bearing and manner effectively antidote the all too common—and sometimes justified—conception of Latin-American Presidents.

In the dining room where breakfast proper awaits us, President Lopez personally sees to the comfort of his guests. It is a standing breakfast. Heavily embossed plates are handed to everyone. Conversation proceeds while the more skillful guests manage to balance their plates with ease, and a few with aplomb. Tasty morsels are passed on trays by servants who offer strange tropical fruits and meaty tit-bits.

The informality of our visit sends us back down the mountain road with a renewed appreciation for Venezuela's rebirth of liberalism. Our charming morning is the crowning finial to our revealing views of the past—the touch that authenticates our previous impressions. For Venezuela breathes again after the mixed tyranny of Gómez, with its confusion of brutality and benevolence, and President Lopez is the symbol of that revival.

ROLAND HALL SHARP

Interference

It is a rainy evening
I set me down awhile,
Prepared for entertainment
By turning of a dial.

I welcome the announcement
That "So and so will speak;
The subject of his discourse
Is ee-ee-ee-ee-eek."

"Good friends, now is the time for all
To work instead of talk.
The best way to accomplish this
Is aw-aw-aw-aw-awk.

"The situation's critical,
I know just how you feel.
Your only hope lies in the way
You sque-ee-ee-ee-eel.

"There's something 'wrong in Denmark'
Creating all this stir
And what I now propose to do
Is gr-r-r-r-r.

"My time is up and though you should
Forget each word I speak,
You still will find, as I have said:
'Gr-r-squeal, awk, awk, eek-eek.'"

MAY PURCELL MCBRIDE

The Wide Horizon

"The Only Choice We Have"

By W. W. Waymack
Editor, Des Moines Register & Tribune

We must make democracy work in America. It is equally essential that we see and acknowledge and act upon our appreciation of international obligations.

I preach no holy war against illiberal national regimes. But I do preach the doctrine that notions of isolation for this greatest of the liberal nations are unrealizable illusions.

Great are the problems of international accommodation. They are not to be solved by wars between nations or wars between "isms." The prospect of attempts to solve them thus is all too obvious. If any majestic potential force for solving them other than by war (and I mean America) is immobilized by fantastic dreams of moral and economic and political secession from the planet, the attempts at solution by war are sure to be made.

* * *

We cannot escape the consequences of war by any imaginable isolationism. We cannot, in my judgment, even escape actual involvement. . . . The risks of pressing for other solutions than war are minor compared to the risks of not doing that. And clearly the liberal answer is along lines of economic opportunity for all nations of the world, precisely as, in the domestic field, it is along that line. We cannot have a world organized for unending economic war without having eventually a world engaged in military war.

Moreover, a world organized for permanent economic war, involving denial of the right to prosperity—creating exchange of goods, inevitably must force upon even us more and graver domestic problems, more and greater domestic regimentation, more and greater interventions by government to deal with internal imbalances. We are not immune from these world influences. They can crush us, crush our liberal system, if they be not themselves reversed.

The ultimate solvent of the problem of peace and of the inextricably related problem of mutually advantaging trade is still what it used to be—not totalitarianism but democratic processes; not economic autarchy but workable freedom of exchange; not passionate national tribalism but intelligent modification of the dogma of jealous sovereignty; not a backward trek to the self-sufficiency of a tribe whose horizons are a range of hills and a river too deep to wade, but an evolving recognition of the world community.

Every timid retreat *we* make from international co-operation finds us shortly dragged back by the destiny of mankind. Americans fleeing from all "entanglements" whose purpose is to mitigate nationalist frictions adopt the most certain way of entangling America in foreign affairs at the worst possible time and in the worst possible way, with the worst possible results for us and the world.

* * *

Group accommodations cannot really be made internationally, any more than domestically, on the basis of pure anarchy, on the basis of naked force.

Force belongs, as Norman Angell has said, behind the law, not the litigant.

Yes, it is the same human nature that it has been for many centuries. The same nature substantially. What cannot be done through it is the same. But what *can* be done is also no less than history has shown it capable of. Every achievement can be repeated. Every clear evolutionary trend is possible of being extended.

The extension of law and order as the basis of the approach to justice and the real securing of freedom over wider and wider areas and larger and larger groups has been the real measure of progress. It is liberalism's way.

It is more than the poet's fantasy, that we move toward the distant parliament of man; it is the only choice we have save the collapse of civilization.

Federation—To Redress the World's Balance

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The prominence given by The Christian Science Monitor during this year to the subject of world federation has not been without effect.

The subject is now center page news with editorial comment in papers of such standing as The Times, Daily Telegraph, Manchester Guardian, as well as in our chief weeklies.

A great step forward must have been gained when we find set forth in The Times four main "principles" for giving "fresh and dynamic expression" to the inheritance of western civilization, coupled with a description of the extraordinary amount of international co-ordination (military, financial, and economic) already in practical operation.

A common danger has, in fact, brought to birth the quickening spirit of the new order enunciated in the four "principles" without which any amount of practical co-ordination would be as chaff before the hurricane of anti-Christian Nazi-Bolshevism.

This, it seems to me, is where the Monitor should publish for daily reading many of the ways in which the New World can help to redress the balance of the Old.

It has been pointed out by Lord Bryce that European statesmen and writers are too apt to ignore the true significance of the development of Swiss federalism and its fundamental kinship in spirit with the United States even while often differing in applied detail from corresponding details in American federalism.

It is, moreover, broadly true the modern Swiss constitution since 1848 has been strengthened by the New World experience.

Could not the Monitor present to its readers in popular form a study of the points of resemblance and divergence between these two examples of federal union—the one a small but highly organized nucleus of peace in the heart of European strife,—the other an example of unhampered political experiment on virgin soil, though rigidly protected from encroachments of the old balance of power.

Such a study might go a long way towards enlivening the faith of those who believe that federalism can only be firmly established in new and undeveloped political fields.

Here it may be remarked that the steady and persistent growth of the federal principle in the British Commonwealth under the British Crown, both new and ancient spheres of civilization, is itself a proof akin to the Swiss and American experiments that as a form of government it can serve both as an emancipator of humane rights and an inspiration and protection to new experimental discoveries.

It is in the linking of these two functions, in fact, that the Old and the New World must eventually join hands.

I will conclude with a question. If the British Commonwealth has been able to contain every known type of human government under the Crown in an ever-widening ameliorative process, which has required untold patience on the part of its administrators, why should not some larger union some day contain the British Commonwealth plus the United States and all the rest? Our patience, unlike Hitler's, is inexhaustible.

(MRS.) LEILA B. FLOWER

Godalming, Surrey, Eng.

Poland and Poets

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At least one American poet wrote of Poland. Ralph Waldo Emerson said, in his ode inscribed to W. H. Channing:

The Cossack eats Poland,
Like stolen fruit;
Her last noble is ruined,
Her last poet mute:
Straight, into double band
The victors divide;
Half for freedom strike and stand:—
The astonished Muse finds thousands at her side.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Cambridge, Mass.